ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,087—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1894.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
P SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th Feb.
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	24th "
P GANGES	4276	800	G. W. Atkinson	3rd March.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	10th "
P SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th "
B.I. CLYDE	4136	870	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
P GANGES	4276	870	G. Atkinson	31st "
B.I. OCEANA	6852	1400	E. Stewart	7th April.
P SIAM	3050	500	H. Weigheil	14th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st "
P ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
P SIAM	3230	500	H. Weigheil	12th "
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
P These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.
Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo:—
February 21st March 7th. March 21st
April 4th April 18th.
In addition to the above CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
I. M SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th January 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	1,134	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Beehtinger	4,119	750	1st April.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	500	9th March.
LLOYD				
BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	350	9th April.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS,
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1050	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	21st Feb.

Connecting at Colombo with the s. s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sashoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 9th, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.
THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th March, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M. on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
"CITY OF EDINBURGH"	Wm. Frame	3,230	17th Feb.
"CITY OF KHIOS"	T. Macpherson	3,246	17th Mar.

THESE STEAMERS, which are lighted throughout with the Electric Light Carry a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck. Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th February, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 13th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 17th February, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 17th February, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on the 15th February, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "RAJPUTANA," 2,030 tons, on the 15th February, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "JAVA," 1,554 tons, on the 15th February, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th February, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.
PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"ANCHOR" LINE.
DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	March 2.
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	March 17.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	March 31.
ARABIA	3,514	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.
BRITANNIA	3,069	J. Brown	May 3.
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	June 8.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, January 17, 1894.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S

COCA	ONE fluid ounce represents 60 Grains of best COCA LEAVES from which the Astringent and Bitter constituents have been removed. The best form in which to administer this valuable drug in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Defussion, Sea Sickness, etc. Price Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.	CORDIAL
COCA		CORDIAL
COCA		CORDIAL
COCA		CORDIAL
COCA		CORDIAL
COCA		CORDIAL
COCA		CORDIAL
COCA		CORDIAL

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

COMPRESSED TABLETS OF PHENACETIN BAYER.
(5 grains each.)
FOR NEURALGIA,
SICK HEADACHE,
INFLUENZA,
RHEUMATISM,
FEVERS, &c.
Easily Soluble. Agreeable Taste.
SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE
KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE
KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE
KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE
KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE
Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BURGUNDIES.
THESE WINES are well-known for their RECUPERATING and SUSTAINING qualities, and are, therefore, especially valuable to EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA.

	Cash. Per dozen. Quarts.	Pints.	Credit. Per dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
CHAMBERTIN	Rs. 38 0	20 0	Rs. 42 12	22 8
POMMARD	" 29 0	16 0	" 32 8	18 0
MACON	" 27 0	15 0	" 30 8	17 0
BEAUNE	" 23 0	12 8	" 26 0	14 0
CHABLIS	" 23 0	12 8	" 26 0	14 0

The above are all imported direct from the Producers, and are THE BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED TO THE INDIAN PUBLIC.
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!
The Noted House in BOMBAY.
Compare our Prices with other Firms.
A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO., BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.
STANDARD BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
NEW BOOKS BY EVERY MAIL STEAMER.
BOOKS FOR THE TRAVELLER.
BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.
BOOKS FOR PRESENTATION.
BOOKLETS. ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR PRESENTS
ANNUALS. DIARIES.
BOOKS IN HANDSOME BINDINGS.
PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF INDIA.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE.
Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-8.
F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

APOLLO BUNDER.
JUST ARRIVED, another small Consignment of SPANISH GRAPES and KENTISH COB-NUTS in first-class Condition; also CUMBERLAND HAMS, WILTSHIRE GAMMONS and BATH CHAPS: STILTON GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA, ROQUEFORT, LOAF CHEDDAR and DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESES.
'XMAS PUDDINGS and CAKES (by Buszard, of Oxford Street, London).
A small quantity of Salt Ling-fish.
W. B. GREEN & CO.,
BOMBAY.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE.
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
H. E. THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, &c., &c.
AWARDED FOR MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE O. MACROPOLO —FOR— GENERAL EXCELLENCE THE FOLLOWING
SPECIALITIES.

CIGARETTES
(Daily manufactured).

	Rs. as.
Duke of Connaught per 100	4 0
Finos Lady (for ladies and beginners) "	3 0
Alpha (very mild) "	2 8

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS
(BY DIRECT IMPORTATION).

		Rs. as.
Rothschilds per box of	25	Rs. 12 8
Reg. Principe "	25	" 10 0
Reg. Reina "	25	" 7 8
Trabucos "	25	" 3 4
Caliope "	50	" 6 0
Damas "	100	" 10 0
Romeo Y Jullietta "	50	" 5 8
Hidalgas "	100	" 10 0
* Corea "	25	" 5 0
Carolina "	100	" 8 0
Delice per packet of	20	" 1 0

* Gold foil round each Cigar.

PIPE TOBACCO.

	Rs. as.
Own "Golden Leaf" Mild per lb.	3 0
" "Golden Medium," Medium "	2 8
" "Cavendish, Strong" "	1 8

Originated by me, and has justly become famous, throughout India, as evinced by the large demand they have enjoyed during the past quarter century, attempts at spurious imitations having failed to displace or supplant them.

SUMATRA CIGARS.
(Own registered brand).

	Rs. as.
Stanley Cigars, No. 1 per box of 100	4 0
Do. do. No. 2 " "	3 8
Nautch Girl, Small size " "	3 0

These Cigars contain all that is delicious in Cigar smoking, being manufactured from an admixture of Sumatra and Dindigul garden grown tobaccos. These tobaccos are rich in their absolute purity and extreme delicacy of flavour; therefore no cigars have ever been made that can equal them. They are the finest in India, the most delicious made, a real luxury.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION TO
D. MACROPOLO,
GENERAL TOBACCONIST.
BOMBAY.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

WANTED.
WANTED TO CHARTER
A STEAM LAUNCH, for a period of about Two months. Draft not exceeding 3½ ft. Apply, giving full particulars and terms, to
MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.,
Negapatam.

FOR SALE.
SELLING AWAY CHEAP.
ON SALE, consignment, very Rich Hand-made PERSIAN VELVET CARPETS of best Indian make, various sizes and Patterns. Apply
BHAGGETT & CO.
21, Hummum Street, Fort.

FOR SALE,
IN CEYLON,
On Account of the Concerned—
THE IRON BARQUE "GROSVENOR."
BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Passenger Jetty, at 12 Noon, on SATURDAY 17th February, 1894 the above Fine Iron Barque, 516 Tons, Reg. 165' by 28' by 17'; carries about or over 10,000 Bags of Rice or about 750 Tons Dead Weight on a mean draught of about 16 feet. For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.
A. Y. DANIEL,
Auctioneer, Colombo.

A CONTRACT OF FORFEITURE
THE MOST PRACTICAL GUARANTEE.
PERFECTION ASSURED.
MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, the Practical Watch Manufacturers of Bombay and Poona, claiming as they do a pre-eminent position for their WATCHES, and guaranteeing, superlatively, the VERY BEST VALUE, propose to enter into a compact for the purchase of any of their MODEL WATCHES, with a view to proving in the most practical manner possible the immense superiority of their Pocket Watches over the thousands of Machine-made Watches now so extensively offered to the Public.
They agree to give to an approved or known Customer one of their PERFECT WATCHES for trial for a month, and if after the expiration of this period the Watch has been found to have kept time within one minute, the price of the Watch becomes due; but if, on the other hand, the Watch has varied over one minute, they agree not only to forfeit their claim to the value of the Watch but to
FORFEIT THE WATCH.
Under such an arrangement one cannot possibly get away from the fact that nothing but STERLING VALUE is offered; and it unquestionably proves the unbounded confidence this Firm has in the recommendation of their productions in Watches.
Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Limited would not be flattering themselves in stating that they are the ONLY FIRM of Watch Manufacturers in India which is in a position to undertake such a risk.
ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES FORWARDED FREE BY POST.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.
THORPE AND CO.

SHIRTS.
Twill Lining,
With or Without Collars,
Six for Rs. 15.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth,
For wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached.
Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
For Dress.
Pique or Best Fourfold Linen throughout
Six for Rs. 33.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn-Tennis, also in Colours,
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Unshrinkable Flannel. Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
Patterns with our Improved Self-measurement System on Application.
THORPE AND CO.,
MILITARY TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED,
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS
OF
REAL MANILLA CIGARS,
"FLORA DE LA ISABELA."
KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of 25	with silver foil. Rs.	7 8 per box.
Primo de Revelo	" 25	"	6 0 "
Regl. Antonio Lopez	" 50	with ring	11 0 "
Non Plus Ultra	" 50	"	9 0 "
Exquisitos	" 50	"	7 0 "
Princes as (small size)	" 50	"	5 0 "
Neuvo Habano Especial	" 100	"	6 0 "
Do. do. No. 1	" 100	"	5 0 "
Do. do. No. 2	" 100	"	4 8 "
Do. do. No. 3	" 100	"	4 0 "

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE ART EXHIBITION.

OPEN DAILY from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.

MILITARY BAND EVERY EVENING.

ADMISSION: ONE RUPEE.

Children, Half-price.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALFY-EARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, will be held in the Pavilion, on TUESDAY, the 27th February, 1894, at 6 P.M.

F. W. SHAW,
W. C. SYMES,
Joint Honry. Secrtaries.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE Hon'ble Mr. R. G. OXENHAM, M. A., will DELIVER a LECTURE, at the above Institute, on THURSDAY, the 15th February, 1894, at 5-30 P. M.

SUBJECT.—"The Earth and her Sister Planets."

Members, their Families and Friends are invited to attend.

H. H. JONES,
Honorary Secretary.

THE "BEACON."

Edited by ROBERT HAWTHORNE.

February 10th.

CONTENTS:—

1 CLUB DANCES, without the "Missing Word."
2 BURGLARY MADE EASY.
3 INSOLVENCY MADE EASY—A skit.
4 A CALCUTTA PORTRAIT taken within the Council Chamber.
5 AN OPEN LETTER to ——. C. I. E.
6 A DOUBLE ACROSTIC on a Calcutta topic.
7 A LADY'S ARMOURY—Her Fan.
8 CRAMMING.
9 CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS.
10 A THRILLING STORY OF THE KHYBER PASS.
11 A CRICKET MATCH near Poona—Dramatis Personæ—three ladies.
12 SOME TYPES WE MEET IN INDIA
13 A WOMAN'S LETTER TO WOMEN—Specially written for the "Beacon."

Single Copy: Six Annas.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Shams Mungil, Hummum Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st February, 1894, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December 1893.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect a Chairman of the Board for the ensuing year.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 10th February, 1894.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 21st February, 1894, both days inclusive.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 341 OF 1890.

DATOOBHOY EBRAHIM, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Cutch Mandvi, carrying on business in Bombay in Khoja Bolib, out side the Fort, by means of his MUONIM, EBRAHIM RAJUN .....Plaintiff.

VERSUS

KARIM MAHOMED JAMAL, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at No. 33, Butcher Street, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the final Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the twenty-eighth Day of July, One Thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-two, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction in Two Lots before G. H. Farran, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Seventh day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, at the hour of Three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendant in the following properties, namely:—

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort Walls of Bombay, Camateepoora, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement two thousand three hundred and seventy-six square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Municipality under No. 94 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 165 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, on or towards the West and North by the vacant land belonging to Bombay Municipality, and on or towards the south partly by the Government tank and partly by the property belonging to the East India Flour Mill.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of partly Government and partly Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, situate in and fronting on the West side of Butcher street, now called Nagdevi street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ninety-four square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under No. 32 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1-6898, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the East by the said Nagdevi street, on or towards the West by tne sweepers passage, on or towards the South by the sweeper's passage, and on or towards the North by the property of Kaoo Mahomed, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the said Carim Mahomed Jamal and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Thackersi Dharamsi and Cama Plaintiff's Attorneys, at Hummum Street, Sirdar Building, Fort, Bombay.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

Dated this 17th day of January 1894.

J. NEUBERG,

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS, Indian and Foreign, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES of Finest Qualities, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

SMOKING TOBACCOS of All Brands, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, Dry Plates, &c., BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

BENTWOOD FURNITURE, Best Makers and Newest Shapes, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

TABLE LINEN, Towels, Sheeting, &c., (Sole Agent, Basel Mission), BOMBAY.

J NEUBERG,

COTTAGE PIANOS, Carpets, Bath Tubs, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

COOKING AND Warming Stoves, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

ENAMELLED IRON WARE, Nilgiri and Kangra Teas, BOMBAY.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE & DIRECTOR.....MR. HARRY STANLEY.

READ CAREFULLY THESE PROGRAMMES:

3 of the Greatest Novelties 3
3 of the Most Popular 3
3 of the Greatest Successes 3
IN
3 CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS 3

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY,
(By Numerous Requests)

Positively the Last Grand Production of the Enormously Successful Drama,
THE SILVER KING,
THE SILVER KING,

Regarded by the PRESS, and all who have seen it, to be the BEST Dramatic Production which has been seen in Bombay for many years.

TUESDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY,
The Last Grand Production of the Spectacular Comic Opera,
By GILBERT & SULLIVAN,
Now the Rage in London!
UTOPIA (Limited), Or THE FLOWERS OF PROGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH FEBRUARY,
Another Attractive Comic Opera and a Gigantic Double Programme,
At 9 p.m.—" A CONCERT and COMEDIETTA.
At 9-45 p.m.—" THE VICAR OF BRAY.
Further Particulars TO-MORROW.
Watch Our Advertisements Daily.
Prices as usual. Doors open at 8-30 Performance at 9 p.m.
Box Office at Mitchell's.

T. EMPSON, Manager.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES .....Rs. 16,57,900.

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK is RECEIVING DEPOSITS for SHORT PERIODS as under:—

2 Months at 5 per Cent. per annum.
3 and 4 Months at 6 per Cent. per annum,

Full particulars on application.

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION on OPIUM will SIT at the TOWN HALL, TO-DAY (MONDAY), at 11 A.M.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secy., Royal Commission on Opium.

MR. ARCHIBALD GARDINER has been ADMITTED a PARTNER in our FIRM as from THIS DATE.

HALL, WILSON & Co.

Cocanada, 1st January, 1894.

MR. ARCHIBALD GARDINER has been ADMITTED a PARTNER in our FIRM at Vizagapatam, and Bimlipatam as from THIS DATE.

STUART HALL, & Co.

Vizagapatam, 1st January, 1894.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY and FIXING of the following Water-works Plant:—21 miles, more or less, IRON or STEEL PIPES, Sluices, Stand Posts and other usual Fittings. Full particulars may be ascertained on application to

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Shrinagar Water Works, Kashmir.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned on the 1st March 1894 for Works and Supplies of MATERIALS during 1894-95.

Notice for Tenders, particulars of earnest money required with Tenders and Schedule of Rates, can be seen in the Office of the Exe. Engineer, Bombay Division, M. W., in Stove Lane Fort, during office hours 11 a.m. to 4 p.m., and on Saturday, till 2 p.m.

H. V. BIGGS, CAPT., R.E.,
Exe. Engr., Secunderabad Divn, M. W.

Secunderabad, 9th February 1894.

DEPOSITORS are hereby informed that the STATEMENT is now COMPLETED, and are requested to immediately apply for the BALANCE of their DEPOSITS DUE to them at our Office.

GLADE & Co.
L. M. MAYER, Agent,
"Hansa" Line of Steamers.

NOTICE.

To JAMES FRANKLIN, Esquire,
Telegraph Superintendent, B. B. & C. I. Railway
From BAI PARBHA, Widow and Administratrix of Mr. COOVERJEE DHUNJIBHOY CONTRACTOR, and Mr. SORABJEE COOVERJEE CONTRACTOR.

THAT since the Date of the Rent Note executed by Mr. J. FRANKLIN, circumstances have occurred which compel the Landlords to avail themselves of the Clause, viz., "that this Lease shall be held to have come into force on or after the First day of October 1893 and shall continue to be so until the expiration of the Contract gives notice to quit the House one month before it is required to be vacated."

Mr. Franklin is hereby informed that one month from THIS DAY will determine the Lease of the Folsawadi Bungalow described in the rent Note and now occupied as tenant by Mr. Franklin, and he is required hereby to quit the premises and make it over in good order with all furtures described in the rent Note to the Undersigned or their Nominees on the 11th (eleventh) proximo. He is also requested to pay Full Rent due up to that Day (11th March next) at the same time he delivers over the premises and furnitures. Should he find any objection to do all he is required by this notice to do, he is given further opportunity by this notice to vacate the premises and to make over the furnitures and to pay the rent on 1st April next up to that day.

Mr. Franklin is further informed hereby that his failure to comply with this notice will compel the Undersigned to place the matter in Court of Law, which will put him to costs.

બાઈ દીનબાઇ તે કુવરજી ધનજીભાઇની વીધવા
સહ દાવ પેતે.

SORABJEE COOVERJEE CONTRACTOR.

Surat, 11th February 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of VITHAL SITTARAM KHANDARKAR, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.

SOONDRABAI alias DOORGABAI, Widow of the Deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 9th Day of February in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-seventh Year of Our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. LANE,
The 9th Day of February 1894.
MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR & JAMSETJI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that SUNDERDAS DHURUMSEY and PRAGMUL LILADHUR (the Son and Sole Heir of LILADHUR HARIDAS, late of Bombay Hindu, Deceased), both of Bombay, Hindus, have contracted to sell the undermentioned immoveable property. All persons having any claim thereto by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift or otherwise are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 2, Green Street, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, if there be any.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY:

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold Salt-Batty land or ground, situate on the North side of Grant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3840 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 12, and new No. 13,491, old survey No. 181, and new survey No. 1-6898, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 2,398 to 2,315, and Street Nos. 259, 261, 263 and 265, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church, on the West by the property of Gopalnas Madhowdas, on the North by the property of Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, and on the South by the Grant Road, together with the Buildings and other erections thereon, which premises were formerly in the occupation of the Tenants of Tribhowandas Hurruckchund and are now in the occupation of the said Sorabjee Dhurumsey and Pragmul Liladhur.—Dated this 9th day of February, 1894.

BROWN & MOIR,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

NOTICE OF MEETING.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL MEETING of the Suscribers to the Fund will be held at the Office of the Fund, No. 1, Grant's Lane, Calcutta, at 3 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1894, to receive the Report of the Directors, and to consider such other matters as may be brought forward.

By Order of the Directors,

SYKES & Co.,
Secretaries.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

NOTICE.

THE CAST HORSES not having arrived in time for sale on SATURDAY last, they will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at our Rooms, at 1-30 p.m.

THE following property will be put up for sale by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of March, 1894, at 4 p.m., on the premises, by Messrs. BENNETT and Company, Auctioneers, under instructions from Mr. Mirza Hoossein Khan, Attorney for Hiralal Runchordass and Mohunlal Runchordass, the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Oomajee Lingoojee Sucknal, and Rajaimabai, widow of Lingoo Oomajee, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 30th day of November, 1892, and made between the said Oomajee Lingoojee Sucknal and Rajaimabai, widow of Lingoo Oomajee of the one part and the said Hiralal Runchordass and Mohunlall Runchordass of the other part:—

FIRSTLY.—All those two pieces or parcels of land or ground, one containing by admeasurement 68 4-9 square yards or thereabouts and another containing by admeasurement 38 1-9 square yards or thereabouts and are respectively registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for quit and ground rent under old No. 4022, New No. 10322, old Survey No. 2574 and new Survey No. 6225, and old No. 3927, new No. 10553, old Survey No. 3591, and new Survey No. 6162, and these two pieces of land are now formed into one plot, together with messuage, tenement or dwelling (rebuilt and formed of the two former houses) aforesaid by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal rates and taxes under Street No. 48 and Ward No. 1574, and Street No. 91, 93, and Ward No. 1534, and bounded on the East by the house of Lacma, No. 89, on the west by the house of Assabhai Abdul Hussein, No. 83, on the North by the sweepers passage, and on the South by the Kamathipura Sixth Street, and the same have been in occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants. The said premises are situate at Kamatteepura 6th street, on the North side thereof, outside the Fort in new town in the Islaad and Sub-district of Bombay.

SECONDLY.—All those two pieces or parcels of land or ground respectively adjoining to each other and admeasuring 40 5-9 and 37 7-9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for quit and ground rent under old No. 3926, new No. 10557, old survey No. 3590 and 3592 and new survey No. 6162 and old No. 3928, new No. 10559, old survey No. none, and new survey No. 6162, together with the two houses standing thereon respectively registered in the books of the Municipality under street No. 90, ward No. 1575 and street No. 92, ward No. 1576 and have been in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants and bounded on the east by the house No. 88 of Lingoo Oomajee, on the west by the house of Wazojee Bungoojee, on the north by the Camatipura sixth street and on the south by the sweeper's passage situate on the south side of Camatipura sixth street, outside the fort, in the Island and sub-district of Bombay and in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Mirza Hossein Khan, attorney for the said mortgagees, at his Office in 52, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT DUNCAN ROAD AND RIPON ROAD.

Under Instructions from the Commissioner, High Court Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th and THURSDAY, the 29th days of March, 1894, at 4 p.m., the following immoveable properties ordered to be sold pursuant to the Decree made in suit No. 131 of 1892, and dated the 31st August 1893, and to the Warrant for sale made in the said suit and dated the 11th day of January 1894, in which Sir Charles Stewart Forbes Nave and Eding Laesie in the county of Aberdeen, N B, Baronet, George Stewart Forbes, Edward Walker and James Thorburn, all residing in the United Kingdom and carrying on business together in partnership as Merchants at 9, King William Street, in the City of London, under the style of Forbes, Forbes and Company, by Phillip Bourchie Savile, of Bombay, their constituted attorney were Plaintiff and Bai Mariamboo, of Bombay, Mohomedan, the widow of Hussumally Lalmya, late of Bombay Bora Mahomedan, deceased, residing at Bhoosari Moholla, Bombay, without the Fort, which said Mariamboo is now carrying the business as a merchant at Bhoosari Moholla aforesaid, under the style of Hassnally Lalmiya and Shaik Abdool Hoosein bin Shaik Abdool Kadur and Moolla Akbarally bin Shaik Abdool Kadur, both of Bombay, Borah Mahomedans, residing at Bhoosari Moholla aforesaid, the Executrix and Executors of the last will of the said deceased, Bhaisally Lalmiya, residing at Kolapur gate, Ahmedabad, Borah Mahomedans, Abdool Hoosein Lalmiya, residing at Begum Poora, Surat, Borah Mahomedan, and Salaybhai Abdool Hoosein or Hussamaily, the alleged adopted son of the said deceased, under the age of 18 years, now residing with his natural father, the said Abdool Hoosein bin Shaik Abdool Kadur, and his alleged adoptive mother, the said Mariamboo, by the said Abdool Hoosein Shaik Abdool Kadur, his guardian ad litem and N. C. Macleod Esqr., the acting Official Assignee and assignee of the Estate and effects of Bai Mariamboo, the first defendant abovenamed, an Insolvant were defendants.

LOT NO. 1—On WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of March, 1894 at 4 P. M.

All the estate and interest of the Plaintiffs and Defendants in the said suit No. 131 of 1892 in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Duncan Road without the Fort and in the Island of Bombay, formerly in the Sub-Registration District of Bhoolesw ar, and now in the Sub-Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement three-hundred and thirty-two square yards and eight-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, be the same, little more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property now or late of Ali Saheb Coor, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the property now or late of Valubdas Vassonjee, and on or towards the west by the said Duncan Road, which said hereditaments and premises were some time past in the occupation of the tennants of Khoja and Cassum Allibhoy and were afterwards in the occupation of the tenants of Rustanjee Cassumally Lalmeya, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of Cassumally Lalmeya, and are now partly in the occupation of the tenants of the Receiver in the said suit and partly unoccupied and in the possession of the said receiver, and which said land is registered by the Collector of land revenue under old No. 807 and 2563 and under New No. 7971, old survey Nos. 879 and 880 and new survey No. 4,301, and which said messuage or tenement was formerly assessed by the Collector of assessment under Nos. 100 and 101, afterwards under No. 97, and is now assessed under ward No. 7362, street Nos. 231-233 Duncan Road.

LOT NO. 2 on THURSDAY, the 29th day of March, 1894. at 4 P.M.

All the estate and interest of the plaintiffs and defendants in the said suit No. 131 of 1892 in all that piece or parcel of perpetual leasehold land or ground situate lying and being on the eastern side of a passage formed by Naroondas Goverdhundas and Ghallabhoy Doolubdas and named Ghellabhoy Doolubdas street, formerly in the sub-registration district of Bhoolesw ar, and now in the sub-registration district of Bombay, and at or in the old Byculla Race Course, containing by admeasurement four thousand five hundred square feet or thereabouts, being the equivalent of nine kathess (including therein 4 feet wide space for the said passage) and registered with other adjoining land in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 205 and registered by the lessor in his books under No. 2 and bounded on the east by a piece of land late the property of David Sassoon, on the south by a piece of land leased by the said lessor to Mahomedally Abdoolally, on the west by the said passage named Ghellabhoy Doolubdass Street and on the north by a piece of land leased by the said lessor to Jeevanjee Esmaljee together with the dwelling house m sonage or bungalow thereon now assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 3885 3887 (1) street No. 72 74 Ripon Road which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Hassanally Lalmeya or his tenants and are now in the possession of the Receiver in the said suit.

LOT NO. 3.

All the estate and interest of the Plaintiffs and Defendants in the said Suit No. 131 of 1892 in all that piece or parcel of perpectual leasehold land or ground situate lying and being on the west side of Ripon Road in the Sub Registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two thousand six hundred and sixty-four square feet or there, abouts and bounded as follows, i, e., on the East by the said Ripon Road, on the south by land now or late in the occupation of Abdul Kader, on the west by land none or late of Ghellabhoy Doolubdas and on the north by a street now called Mahomedan Street, together with the messuage, dwelling house or chawl and stables erected thereon, assesed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 3898, Street No. 65 Ripon Road, which said hereditaments were formerly in the occupation of the said Hassanali Lalmeya or his tenants and are now in the occupation of the Receiver in the said suit or his tenants.

LOT NO. 4, on THURSDAY the 29th day of March, 1894, at 5 p.m.

All the estates and interest of the Plaintiffs and Defendants in the said Suit No. 131 of 1892 in all that piece or parcel of perpetual leasehold land or ground situate, lying and being on the east side of Ripon Road in the Sub Registration district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one thousand three hundred and three square feet or thereabouts and bounded as follows, i.e., on the the East by a passage known as Ghellabhoy Doolubdas Street, on the South by land now or late in the occupation of Abdul Kader, on the West by the said said Ripon Road, and on the North by a passage, together with the messuage dwelling house or chawl thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3889 street No. 67 Ripon Road, which said hereditaments were formerly in the occupation of the said Hassonally Lalmeya or his tenants, and are now in the occupation of the Receiver in the said suit or his tenants.

LOT NOS. 3 and 4 (now divided by the Ripon Road aforesaid are computed to contain together three thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven square feet (equal to 8¼ Kathees) and from the residue of two pieces of land together containing seven thousand square feet (equal to 14 Kathees which were afterwards thrown together after deducting therefrom the area of land taken by the Municipality to form a portion of the said road amounting to 5 1-2 Kathees and which two last mentioned pieces of land were respectively formerly described as follows: viz.

1. All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being on the western side of a passage formed by the said lessor and one Ghellabhoy Doolubdass and named Ghellabhoy Doolubdass Street in Bhooleshwar subdistrict in Bombay at or in the Race Course containing by admeasurement three thousand five hundred square feet or there abouts being the equivalent of 7 Kathies (inculding there in 4 1-2 feet wide space for the said passage) and registered with other adjouning land in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 205 and the land hereby demised is registered by the said lessor in his books under No. 7 and is bounded on the west by a piece of land of Ghellabhoy Doolubdas, on the south by a piece of land leased by the said Lessar to Abdool Kadar Adamjee, on the east by the said passage named Ghellabhoy Doolubdass Street, and on the north by a piece of land leased by the said lessar to Abdoolallee Abdool Hoosein.

2. All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being on the western side of a passage formed by the said lessor and one Ghellabhoy Doolubdass and named Gellabhoy Doolabdass Street in Bhooleshwar subdistrict in Bombay, at or in the Race Course containing by admeasurement three thousand five hundered square feet or thereabouts being the equivalent at 7 Kathies including there in 4 1-2 feet wide space for the said passage and registered with other adjoining land in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under No 205 and the land hereby demised is registured by the said lessor in his books under No 6 and is bounded on the west by a piece of land of Ghellabhoy Doolubdass, on the south by a piece at land leased by the said lessor to Abdool Cycom Tyabally, and the east by the said passage named Ghellabhoy Doolubdass Street, and on the north by the said passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or the office of Messrs Brown and Moir, attorneys for the abovenamed plaintiffs, at No. 2, Green Street Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort or at the office of the said Messrs Bennett and Company Apollo Street within the Fort of Bombay

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, February 12, 1894

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.—*Continued.*

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED OOMRAWATI COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Bunder, near Sassoon Dock, Colaba, on account of the underwriters—

103 full-pressed bales Oomrawati cotton, S. W. damaged

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BENGAL COTTON.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Jatha of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Colaba, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Mr. Keshowjee Motilal—

100 bales fully good Bengal cotton.
50 "
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT BYCULLA, NEAR THE NEW CATTLE BAZAAR.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart., and on account of those concerned, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or Foras freehold new salt Batty ground, situate, lying and being at Byculla, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,610 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the north and east by the water drain, on the west partly by Government ground and partly by Haines Road, and on the south by the batty ground of Raghoo Ramji Jambookar, at present used as a cattle bazaar and which said piece of land or ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old No. 227, new No. 13775, new Survey No. 3458, and in the books of the Municipal Assessor under Street Nos. 147, 149, and 151 (2) 161 Haines Road, Ward No. 7077-79, and 7081, 7086.

For further particulars and catalogue of the conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST HORSES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 1-30 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the different parties concerned, about 20 Arab, Persian and country-bred cast horses. Amongst them are good hacks, go in single and double harness, and good pigstickers.

THE ROYAL FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

AUCTION SALE OF FLOUR MILL AND MACHINERY.

John Marshall, Esq., the Liquidator of the said Company, with the concurrence of the morigagees, the Eastern Mortgage and Agency Company, Limited, will, on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 11 a.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, through Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, the mill property hereunder particularly described, namely:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, situate, lying and being at Mount Road, Victoria Lane, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and which forms part of a larger piece of land, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 129, new No 16619 and new Survey No. 3642, and is computed to contain by admeasurement 9,236 square yards or thereabouts, together with the mill buildings, engine and boiler house, and hereditaments thereon standing and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 7709, and which said hereditaments and premises are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the Victoria Gardens and partly by the Sassoon Cotton Mill Compound, on or towards the west and north by the Victoria Gardens, and on or towards the south partly by the Victoria Gardens, and partly by the Victoria Cross Road, together with all the boilers, engines, machinery, tools, fixtures, implements, and utensils at the time of sale on the said hereditaments, and used or intended or fitted to be used in connection with the business of the said Flour Mill Company.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Ashurst, Walker and Smedham, Solicitors for the said liquidator, at Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the said Auctioneers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Clerk Bunder, Mazagon (Chamar gadi) the valuable and handsome blackwood and rosewood French-polished household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockeryware, a first rate mahogony full sized Slate billiard-table by Bennett, with lamps, cues, balls, &c., complete, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first pictures and oleographs, Standard floor lamp, bamboo made furniture, a handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order, a handsome strong grey Arab horse, aged 8 years old, set of brass mounted single harness a collection at choice and rare plantsin tubs and pots, &c., &c. the property of JAMES SMEATON, Esq, Mechanical Superintendent, Port Trust.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE.

On TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Causeway, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, a first-rate mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by "Ernst Kaps," in very good order, handsome China and Japanese vases, table and hanging kerosine lamps, a large size fishpond, a first-rate hand Singer's sewing machine, one fox-terrier slut and pup and one Scotch terrier slut (woolee dog), choice plants, &c., the property of C. D. LI BERIOS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Readymoney buildings, Apollo Bunder, above Ripon Club, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, best plate-glass, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, oleographs and pictures, rich Brussel and Persian carpets, &c., the property of I. Fairclough, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, February 12, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

25 boxes best French claret (St. Julien).
25 " best French claret (St Emilion).
25 " Cep de Macon claret.
38 gentleman's black serge suits.
33 cases Romatt and Co.'s Worcester sauce in pints and half-pints.
5 " " bon-bon mixed pickles.
10 " " brown vinegar.
2 " " pint cherry brandy.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, the Northbrook Hotel, Delhi—

14 four-posts, iron single bedsteads 3 ft. 6 inch. by 6 ft 6 inch
2 " double bedsteads, 5 ft. by 6ft. 6 inch.
2 double woven wire mattresses, double.
14 double woven wire mattresses single.

On account and at the risk of Ramjee Gooludas and Co.—

J Co. w 5823-24—2 cases silk bordered dhoties, ex Britannia.
5891 —1 " " ex City of Perth.
6936 —1 " " sarries, ex Netherby Hall.

By order of the Agra Bank, Ld., and on account and at the risk of Abdul Hoosein Nazmoodeen ex D. Balduino.

A N
S & Co. 1 case 177 bunches white wax pearls.
64

On account of the concerned—

V H 830—1 case bobins.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, A. C. Khambatta—

1 case of Cassel's pictures.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Haji Alli Sulliman, trading under the name of Haji Alli Sulliman and Co.

H A
174 } 14—1 case merinos.
S & Co.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong second-hand brougham.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong serviceable landau.
1 strong dog-cart.
1 strong cheasal waler.
1 strong male horse.
1 set plated double harness.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

Under instructions, the Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., the following on account of the concerned to close accounts:—

49 cases brandy, three stars,
51 cases brandy, wired bottles
48 cases whisky, Scotch
34 cases whisky, Genuine, old matured
9 cases port, finest immersed
14 cases champagne, fine dry
5 casse, champagne pints
1 case very superior liqueurs
15 cases breakfast claret pints
16 cases breakfast claret pints
16 cases dinner claret
9 cases dinner claret pints

Connoisseurs are informed that the above consist of lots of choice wines and spirits, and a rare chance is afforded them of securing supplies thereof, being put up to Auction merely with a view of closing accounts.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, the handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, glassware, crockery, lamps, marble top sideboard, cabinet, bedstead, almyra, chest of drawers, tables, chairs, dressing and washband tables, etc, the property of R. HARRISON, Esq.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN SHAIK ABDOOLA DOCTOR STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, unless redeemed, with power of sale, by the will of the late Adamjee Jewnjee Rungwalla, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th day of July, 1892, the following property viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Government ground, situate on the western side of Shaik Abdoola Doctor Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, together with the dwelling house built thereon, admeasuring on the north and south sides 74 feet in length, and in breadth on the east side 30 feet and 6 inches, and on the west side 20 feet, in all 167 4-8 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 2838 and 3098, new No. 9839, old Survey Nos 2794, 4436, and new Survey No. 4377, and assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 7066 and street Nos. 114 to 111 and 73 to 75, bounded on the east by the said Shaik Abdoola Doctor Street, on the west by a sweeper's passage and Goolamchand Subadar street, on the north by the house of Mirza Jan Mookti, and on the south by the house of Khoja Babool Ooka, and which premises is in the occupation of the tenants of the said Amthoobai.

For futher particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. Furdoonjee Palonjee Pavri, the mortgagee's Solicitor, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arsenal, on THURSDAY, the 15th inst, at 2 p.m:—

A quantity of stores consisting of wrought iron, hoop and scrap, leather pieces, sodawater bottles, felt cuttings, leather cuttings, cordage, pawrils, &c., &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, February 17, 1894.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURS

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Exchange Banks.				
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,080xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	99
Commercial Bk. Ld. Mgs.	5,000	100	10%	16 p. c.	165 to 169
	2,000	100	50		65 to 70
	5,000	100	10%		15 to 17
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	250	all	5 pr. ct.	70xd
Chartor Bank	40,000	200	200	7 pr. ct.	200
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	1125	all	61	£ 3
National Bank of India	10,000	625	62½	6 pr. ct.	210
PRESS COMPANIES.			Yearly	Rs.	
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	75	2501
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		451
Albert Spinning	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	945
Apollo	750	2,500	2,200	dvd Rs80	900
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	235
Bhowanagger Mill Press & Manfg Co, Ld	650	250	250		300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	120
Bombay Cawnpore Press Co. Ld	800	200	200		192½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all		207½
Colaba	800	1,250	1,250	20	205
Coorla Indian	250	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	275
Dharwar Cotton				Nil	1,200
English Press and Manfg.	400	250			120
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 80	1,110
French	300	600	all	Nil	440
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	800	600	30	500
Gingol Press Co. Ld	750	400	all	4	120
Ghanagaum	940	450	450	Nil	390
Mashondpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	18	102½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	393½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	220
New Bora	1,200	600	600	Nil	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	117½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs35dv	440
Sabapathy (Sidlary)	600	500	75	20	48
Simson	300	500	500	20	80
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	1,875
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	510
Surah Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	16	220
Vellgart		1,000	1000	Rs. 0	215
					970
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	
Alliance	1,500	1,500	all	Rs. 15	430
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	44
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	371	5 0	all	8 per ct.	30
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	630
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	315
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000		110
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	940
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,075
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000		770
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	575
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	565
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	390
Coral Mills Co. Ld.	6,666	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil	330
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	470
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	355
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs.30dvd	660
Hingunghat Mill	700	800	500	40	860
Howard and Bullough	1,800	500	500	2	
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 1	505
Imperial Cotton	900	1,000	600	Rs. 60	1,131
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	280
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	1,125
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	515
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	---	250		340
Jowraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	110
Jubilee Mills Co. Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs.120	820
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	30	635xd
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	625
Khatao Mackanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	725
Leopold	2,500	100	103	15per ct.	555
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	148
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	625
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	782 1-2
Mahalaxmee	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	2,540
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gujarat)	3,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	300
Manookjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,470
Maneckjee	6,000	0	250	8	1,552 1-2
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	65	110
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		1,900
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	400
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	345
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000		800
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000		1,325
Soonderdas	750	1,500	1,000	Rs. 30	545
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	155
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	120
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000		100
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	440
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	50	550
Lukhmishanker C. Mill Co Ld	950	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	575
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	635
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000		500
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	280
	750	50	150	7½	205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Bandman File	4,000	100	100	10	102
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	160no
Bombay Fir Insurance	In	Liquidation			
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	4,625
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,150
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	53
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,130
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	251
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	237
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
Lewis & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	---	70 non
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	130
Lohangir Karani & Co. Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 23-12	312
Karachee Landing	500	500	300	30	19
Maharance Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	000	100	100	Rs. 15	95
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	93
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	455
Prince of Wales Fire	250	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Scundy & Co.	1,000	100	200	9	50
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	100	80	995
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	44
Telephone Co.	6,200	25	all	5	18½
			100		
			25		

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26-12	
China Lead	"	25-10	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	26-2	
Do, do. new	"	26 0	
Australia do.	"	26-4	
Bombay do.	"	26- 1	
English Sovereigns	"	17-3	
Do. Dranzee	"	17-3	
Bar Silver 17 Betsenace	"	87-0	
Do. 17½ do.	"	87-8	
ranies Dollars	"	235	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	98-4	
vs-France	"	310-	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Arrival of the Opium Commission.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Art Exhibition, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Royal Yacht Club Dance.
Light Horse Camp, Danda.
Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association, Coorla.
Stanley Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bander.
Music at the Victoria Gardens, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Bombay Art Society, 5-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Chilka entered, and the barque Sir Lancelot left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Vasna entered, and the steamers Ganges and Stura left the dock on Saturday.

THEFT IN A CHAPEL.—The Rev. H. E. Barrell, pastor of the Baptist Church, Bellasis Road, has reported to the police the theft of a clock valued at Rs. 60 from the Baptist Chapel between 3 and 8 p.m on the 8th instant.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—The General Meeting of the Members will be held at the Society's Rooms, at 5-30 a.m. to-morrow. The papers to be read are: 1. "Small Deer," by M. W. F. Sinclair I. C. S. 2. Description of a new Snake found in Travancore by Mr. S. Dighton, by G. A. Boulenger (Brit. Museum.)

CHARGE OF ASSAULT.—Before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Jetha Moti and Partab Moti, two Marwarees, were again brought up on a charge of assaulting Vishnu Sucoram, a postal peon, and interfering with him in the execution of his duty. The facts of the case have already appeared in these columns. His Worship, after recording further evidence, disposed of the case by cautioning the accused against a repetition of such conduct in future. The accused were thus warned and discharged.

FIRE.—On Friday some smoke was seen issuing from a room on the second storey of a house situated at 2nd Lane, Cammateepoora, and occupied by a woman, named Lingoo, who was away from home at the time of the outbreak. On an alarm being raised, some neighbours burst open the door and entered the room, where they found a quantity of shavings lying near the fire-place on fire, and at once extinguished the flames, but not before the boards of the cockloft were partly burnt, causing damage to the extent of Rs. 10. The fire is attributed to the careless use of the fire-place.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play (weather permitting), at the Victoria Gardens, to-day at 5-30 p.m., the following programme :—

Gavotte	Daisy
Overture	Acteon
Selection	Indiana
Reminiscences	of
Valse	Princess May
Schottische	The Pride of Arran

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will play the following programme at 5-30 this evening :—

March	The Band
Overture	Jubilation
Valse	Thine alone
Pavaye	Conte
Musical Reminiscences	Potpouri
Russar-Ride	

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Bombay Art Society Exhibition this evening, commencing at 5-30 p.m. :—

March	Under the Double Eagle
Overture	Emma DiResburgo
Gavotte	La Reine
Valse	The Officer
Selection	Remiscences of England
Galop	The Jolly Bachelor

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of January :—There are two prizes of Rs. 100 each, and fifteen of Rs. 10 each, which must be claimed within the current month :—

			Rs. 100 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Green	Line	Up		1	G804400
Special	"	Down		1½	D482845
			Rs. 10 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Green	Line	Up		2	C457235
Lavender	"	"		2	C100527
Green	"	Down		1½	C652747
Yellow	"	"		1½	C657722
Red	"	"		1½	C280545
Special	"	"		1½	D125401
"	"	"		1	K822146
"	"	"		1	K731002
Yellow	"	"		1	K701207
"	"	"		1	G463831
"	"	"		1	G449508
Green	"	"		1	G415474
"	"	"		1	G342134
Special	"	Up		½	D582016
Red	"	Down		½	C235804

COMMITTED TO THE Sessions—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Greyhurst again placed Saidu Sukoo, a Mahomedan dhobie, aged thirty years, residing in a room on the third storey of a house at Kambekar Street, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of causing grievous hurt to a Hindoo married women, named Mongee, residing with her husband at Duncan Road, by cutting off her nose with a one-bladed pen-knife on the afternoon of the 17th January last. The circumstances of the case have already been reported. The Magistrate, after recording the evidence, asked the accused whether he wished to make any explanation with regard to the evidence offered against him. The accused, in reply, said that he cut off Mongee's nose with the penknife, which he had bought from a Memon on that day. He was excommunicated by his caste for keeping intimacy with Mongee, who was a Hindu by caste. That happened when he was residing at Teily Gully. He subsequently left Teily Gully and went to reside at Ghora Moholla, and asked Mongee not to come to him any more. For some time she discontinued visiting him, but in January last she again commenced calling on him. The accused thereupon told Mongee that for her sake he was excommunicated, and that if she came any more he would cut her nose off. Notwithstanding this warning Mongee came to him on the day in question, when a quarrel ensued and in the heat of the moment he took up the knife and cut her nose off. His Worship, after recording the above statement, formally committed the accused to the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

GOA NEWS.—The indemnity money for salt hitherto paid by the Collector of the British Government on certain fixed days at Castle Rock, will in future not be paid on those dates, but the interested should apply to Mr. Pogson, the Assistant Collector, who will fix the altered dates of payment and announce them accordingly.—The appeal made by the old Municipal Committee against the appointment of Mr. Ismael Gracias by the new committee has been rejected by the Provincial Council, and Mr. Gracias has been confirmed.—A meeting of Dr. J. I. de Loyalla and Colonel Joao de Sampaya De Mello, the Progressist leaders of Salsette and Ilhas, respectively, was held at Marmagoa to concert a plan for the coming campaign about the election of the deputies. Mr. Ubaldo da Costa Campos, the Administrator of Ilhas, died on the 3rd instant, and it is stated that Mr. Costa, the A.D.C.-in-waiting to his Excellency the Governor-General, will be appointed to the vacant post.—A telegram has been received stating that his Grace the Patriarch Archbishop of Goa has arrived in Aden, and will proceed direct to Cochin, whence in course of the current month will return to Goa.—The delegate at Macau has been appointed Assistant to the Advocate-General for the High Court of Goa, and Mr. Arez will go to Macau.—The Government has appointed a large committee to promote an industrial and agricultural exhibition to be held in November in the Government House at Pangim. The exhibition will contain besides agriculture, industries and arts, sections for archæology, numismatics, and photography. The Government expect that the exhibition will earn enough not only to defray expenses, but to have a surplus for the establishment of a school for girls.—His Excellency the Governor-General is expected to arrive in Bombay to-day (Monday), to proceed to Damaun and Diu to complete the inspection which had to be interrupted, to be present at Goa for the reception of his Excellency the Governor of Madras. The time chosen for being absent from Goa appears to point to the disinclination of his Excellency to interfere in the forthcoming general election of deputies.—It is reported that the Government will purchase the house of the late Mr. Ennes, the Chief Justice of Goa, for the purpose of converting the same into a technical school. The house is situated at Ribandar, and commands a beautiful view.—The *Ultramar* in a special leader discusses the respective merits of brandy, gin, and country liquor, and asserts that from an analysis made the latter spirit is reported to contain less deleterious elements. Its use he recommends after the spirit is submitted to a process to remove the disagreeable smell.—The earnings of the West of India Portuguese Railway for the weeks ended 13th and 20th January last averaged Rs. 220 and Rs.192, respectively, as compared with Rs. 167, and Rs. 140 in the corresponding period of 1893.—The Progressist party has put forward Mr. Christovao Pinto as a candidate for Salsette at the next election of deputies. Dr. Filouvao de Sa has been decorated with the habit of N. S. de Conceicao and a medal for good services rendered at East Africa. Dr. de Sa is a native of Cumbarjuva (Goa).—Serious complaints are made against collectors of taxes for frauds committed in the accounts, but no notice has been taken of it. The *Government Boletim* published an order that during the last Carnival Masquerades that offended religious feelings, and *zagors* (native performances) were to be prohibited.

THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.

ONE of the most successful and popular programmes ever presented by Mr. Stanley's Company in Bombay was the variety entertainment, which attracted a large audience on Friday evening. It may be said that the best of everything was presented, and almost every item was encored. Mr. Tommy Empson again appeared in his budget of songs and specialities, and was once more successful in eliciting the loud cheers of the audience. His most amusing contribution was the song "Scrub my Mother." His jokes and funny stories were intensely humorous and original. The other songs of the evening, which elicited hearty applause from the house, were :—"My Lady's Bower," by Miss Nellie Lorme, "After the Ball," by Miss Fanny Stanley, and the "Dream of Home," by Miss Amy Childs. The beautiful duet, the "Lily of Killarney," was charmingly rendered by Mr. Arthur Fawcett and Mr. A. Royd, and gained well-merited applause. Then followed a rapid succession of equally attractive items. An extremely comic sketch, "Take off your hat," was given by Mr. Tommy Empson and Miss Ange Potter, in which Tommy was grotesquely funny, and was well supported by Miss Potter. Mr. A. Fawcett then sang the popular song "Death of Nelson," with fine effect. Mr. A. Royd's fine voice was heard in *Mona*, and secured a vigorous encore. Mr. Robert Love (the manager of Harmston's Circus) next appeared in a series of comic impersonation with extraordinary success. Mr. R. Stephenson's mandoline selections, which were most heartily accepted, proved him to be an artistic musician of no mean order. Miss Fanny Stanley's contribution, "The Soldier," was very good indeed. This lady possesses the happy gift of at once finding out what suits the audience before her. Mr. W. Stanley was as funny as ever, and was to a great extent responsible for the success of the capital farce entitled "School," in which Messrs. Empson and F. Foli contributed their shares most creditably. The "school-room full of girls" was intensely funny and provocative of laughter. The pair of dancers, Misses Fanny Peters and Flo. Stephenson, were received heartily, and the audience repeatedly demanded a reproduction of their graceful and lively performance.

Boucicault's melodrama, "The Streets of London,' attracted a tremendous audience on Saturday night and was as well staged as on former occasions. Mr. Harry Stanley, as "Tom Trumner" displayed great power and justified his reputation as a character actor capable of touching the hearts and rousing the enthusiasm of a great audience. His comic songs "The Organ Grinder" and the "Untold powers of Gold" brought down the house, and the audience in the rear part of the theatre joined him in the chorus. Mr. Robert Love (of Harmston's Circus) as Mr. Huggleston, the Banker, was a complete success ; and though he has now left the stage he does not appear to have lost his versatility as an artiste of high order. Mr. Philips as Alfred Seaborne once more shone out as a first-class dramatist and Mr. F. Foli as Capt. Seaborne delighted the audience. In no other hands would the character have been better represented. Miss Dolly Childs, as the affectionate mother and a victim to the fraud succeeded in winning for herself a reputation as an artistic dramatist. Miss Fanny Stanley as the innocent and happy daughter of the Captain, was as usual, thoroughly at home in per part, as were also Miss Flo Childs (the flower girl) and Mr. W. Stanley the faithful artisan the latter being very funny with his silent and original jokes. To night the "Silver King" will be presented for the last time, and we recommend every one wishing for amusement to see this great drama well played

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

Two races were held under the auspices of the Bombay Sailing Association on Saturday afternoon.

The first race was started at 4-5 p.m. It was open to all yachts, and the following six boats started.

Boat's name.	Rig.	Entered by.
Mannikin	Cutter	Capt S C U Smith, R A
Jannetta	Lugger	Lieut F M Close, R A
Blue Bell	Cutter	Mr P G Messent
Melody	Cutter	Mr J B K Macbeth
Senta	Cutter	Surg-Major Boyd
Luximee	Lateen	Purshotam Gunnojee.

Second race open to ships and other boats, and the following four boats competed.

Boat's name.	Rig.	Entered by.
Nelly	Lateen	Capt G A Gifford, R N
Eve	Lugger	Lieut J A Tuke, R N
Canning's boat		Capt G E Holland, R I M
Edith		Admiral W R Kennedy

For both the races the course sailed was No. 5 in the list. From pilot schooner, round the middle ground buoy, round the south troopships moorings, to pilot schooner twice round, all marks being kept on the starboard side.

The yacht's race started in a light westerly breeze, in which they got away well together, but the Blue Bell's immense spread of canvas told in her favour, and she rapidly went ahead ; when rounding the middle ground buoy the Jannetta fouled the Mannikin carrying her bowsprit. A man was knocked overboard, but was immediately picked up.

The Luximee returned at 6-5 p.m. with her mast broken in two pieces. The Edith gave up after the first round, while the Nelly did not start. The next race will take place on Saturday, the 17th instant, entries closing at noon on Friday, the 16th instant. Handicap allowances were as follows :—

	Jannetta.	Senta.	Mannikin.	Blue Bell.	Luximee.
Melody	2	6	8	10	15
Jennetta	...	4	6	8	13
Senta	...	...	2	4	9
Mannikin	...	...	..	2	7
Blue Bell	...	...	...	..	5
Luximee	...	...	...	..	..

Result of the handicap race :—

Senta	started 4-5 p.m., returned at 4-56-20.		
Blue Bell	"	"	5- 0-57.
Melody	"	"	5 0-47.
Mannikin	"	"	5- 6-20.
Jannetta	"	"	accident, turned back.
Luximee	"	"	accident, mast broken, returned at 6-5-0.

Result of the second race :—

Canning's boat, started 4-15 p.m., returned at 5-21-30.			
Eve	"	"	5-23-45.
Nelly, (did not start)			
Edith	started 5-15 p m. gave up.		

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THE following is the parade state of Saturday last :—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Capts.	Lieuts.	Staff Sergts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
A Company	1	1		1	3	...	32	38
B "	1	...	2	...	3	...	15	21
C "	...	1	1	...	2	...	16	20
D "	...	1	1	...	4	...	30	36
E "	...	1	1	1	4	...	34	41
F "	...	1	1	...	2	...	21	25
G "	1	1	2	...	3	1	36	44
H "	...	...	...	...	...	2	17	19
I " Cadets.	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	9
K "	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	47
L "	...	...	...	2	5	...	60	65
Army Staff	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	8
Staff and Band	...	...	...	...	1	...	29	30
Total	4	6	8	5	27	3	320	373

The following Officers were on parade viz :—Lieut-Col the Honble L H Bayley, A-D-C. Majors R S Brown, H A Acworth, and T W C Leathem (Adjutant) Captains J P Baird, E F Nicholson, F Place, G Lund, J W Smith, and S Tomlinson. Lieuts T M English, F W English, D J Sharp, J H Ferneaux, H R H Wilkinson, R Snell, C C James, and 2nd Lieut J Leask.

The following is the parade state of Yesterday.

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Capts.	Lieuts.	Staff Sergts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank File.	Total.
A Company	1	1	...	1	2	..	36	41
B "	...	...	2	...	3	..	17	23
C "	...	...	1	...	1	..	18	21
D "	...	...	...	1	6	..	42	49
E "	...	1	1	1	2	..	32	36
F "	...	...	...	1	3	..	33	38
G "	1	1	2	...	3	1	32	40
H "	...	...	...	...	2	2	16	20
I " Cadets.	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16
K "	...	...	1	...	1	..	16	18
L "	...	...	...	...	3	..	64	69
Army Staff	1	...	...	2	...	..	5	8
Staff and Band	...	...	...	...	1	..	29	30
Total	4	4	8	5	29	3	356	409

The following Officers were on parade, viz. :—Lieut-Col. the Hon'ble L H Bayley, A-D-C., Majors R S Brown, H A Acworth, and T W C Leathem (Adjutant), Captains J P Baird, F Place, J W Smith, and S Tomlinson, Lieutenants T M English, F W English, D J Sharp, J H Ferneaux, H R H Wilkinson, R Snell, C C James, and 2nd Lieut J Leask.

ALLEGED MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

ON Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Madhavnand Sadanand Brumachari charged Mr. Lullubhai Nansbhai and Mr. Vajeshanker Gavrishanker with criminal breach of trust and cheating in respect of Rs.1,800 and Rs. 8,000, respectively.

Mr. James Jardine, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Bhaishanker, of Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, solicitors, appeared for Mr. Vajeshanker ; Mr. Russell instructed by Mr. Golabchand, of Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand, solicitors, appeared for Mr. Lullubhai; and the complainant conducted his case in person.

Gunpatram Govindram, a servant in the employ of Dayal Ruttonsey, a grocer, being examined for the complaint, said that when he had gone to the complainant's house he had seen a receipt passed by the first accused to the complainant for Rs. 1,800. He did not know when the receipt was passed or written. He had only seen it. About a month and a half ago he had accompanied the complainant to the first accused's house. On the suggestion of the first accused they had all gone to the house of the second accused at Kandawady. The complainant produced certain papers at the request of the second accused. The witness then made a statement mostly corroborating that of the complainant, which has been already reported *in extenso*.

Succaram Krishnaji, a bricklayer, was next called and examined. He said that all he knew in connection with the case was that he witnessed a quarrel going on at Kalbadevi, a month ago, between the complainant and the first accused. He had heard the complainant say that the accused had taken away all his papers and was not paying him his due. The accused told the complainant to go away or else he would strike him with a shoe.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell witness said that for a month he had been unemployed and had earned no money during that period. He was paid nothing for coming to the court and giving evidence, nor did he expect anything, unless the *sarcar* pays him something.

This being the case for the complaint, Mr. Russell submitted that there was no evidence against his client, and that no case had been made out against either of the accused. Having regard to the admission made by the complainant on the last occasion that he had never demanded the papers from the accused before coming to the court, counsel thought there was no necessity of going on with the case. If anything at all the case was one for the civil court and not for the criminal court. The learned counsel, therefore, submitted that the court should dismiss the complaint and discharged the accused.

His Worship ordered the second accused to be discharged as there was no evidence against him. As for the first accused, the Magistrate desired to hear his statement or explanation with regard to the evidence brought against him.

Mr. Bhaishanker, in the absence of Mr. Jardine, applied for permission to prosecute the complainant on a charge of bringing a false and malicious prosecution against Mr. Vajeshanker Gavrishanker.

His Worship replied that he was not inclined to grant the application at present, but would consider the matter.

The statement of the first accused was then taken down, he denied all the allegations made by the complainant and his witnesses. He denied having ever received for deposit Rs. 1,800 from the complainant, stating that on the two particular days when the complainant alleged he had been to his shop in connection with the money, he (the accused), was at Bhownagger in a wedding party.

After taking down the statement his Worship ordered the accused to be discharged, in the absence of adequate evidence.

Mr. Russell also made an application for his client similar to that made by Mr. Bhaishanker, and was answered in the same terms.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB TOURNAMENT.

THE 2nd heat in the first round of these series of matches came off between a team of the Royal Navy from H.M.S. Magdala, and the 1st team Bombay Volunteer Rifles. The shooting was fairly good all round at 500 yards, the Volunteers having slightly the best of it, at 600 yards they increased their lead, but only by two points, the sailors shooting with great care and steadiness at that distance. At 800 yards the shooting was wild all round, and although the Volunteers had the best of it, there is much room for improvement. The teams in the second round are :—B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers *versus* G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, to be fire off on the 19th instant, and 2nd Battalion K. O. Yorkshire Light Infantry *versus* 1st Team Bombay Volunteer Rifles, to be fired off on the 20th instant. Extra spoons were fired for at each distance, the winners being at 500 yards, Cr.-Sergt Thomas, B. V. R., at 600 yards, Cr.-Sergt. Thomas, B. V. R. and at 800 yards Cr.-Sergt. Black, B. V. R. A silver-plated teapot and cream jug, presented by a member of the Volunteers' team for the highest aggregate was won by Cr.-Sergt E. W. Thomas, B. V. R. The following are the scores :—

1ST TEAM "BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES."

	500 yds.	600 yds.	800 yds.	Grand Total.
	Score			
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas	25	25	23	73
Cr-Sergt H Black	23	24	25	72
Sergt-Major J H Downing	24	24	20	68
Corpl G F Lund	22	18	25	65
Lieut D J Sharp	22	22	21	65
Lieut T M English	22	22	18	62
Cr-Sergt J E Keess	24	18	18	60
Lieut F W English	24	18	15	57
Totals	187	171	164	522

"H. M. S. MAGDALA" TEAM.

Able Seaman G Bowen	23	25	16	64
Torpedo Instr H West	23	22	16	61
Able Seaman J Bicknell	23	22	13	58
Gunnery Instr J Bedford	22	21	13	56
Corpl G Elliot	16	17	19	52
P O 1st Class P Sparkes	22	21	9	52
P O 1st Class G Butler	19	22	9	50
P O 1st Class J Wilson	15	19	13	47
Totals	163	169	108	440

1st Team, 'Bo Vol Rifles,' wins by 82 points,

30TH EXTRA COMPETITION.

	Score 500 yards
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	25*
Cr-Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Sergt

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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FROM THE CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"

September 14th, 1892.

"Dr. L. J. Bischoff, after studying Dental Surgery for Six years under the celebrated Dr. Uriah Kirk, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1881, carrying off the Gold Medal for Artificial Teeth in that year.

"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.

"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Geneva, and Moscow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.

"Ceylon has, it would seem, been most fortunate in securing the services of so eminent and skilful a Dentist."

Dr. BISCHOFF will shortly Visit BELGAUM, DHARWAR, BELLARY and other Towns in South India.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 10.

AN advance of 1/8 per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 99 3/8; but Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. lower, at 108¾. Four per cent. Rupee Securities further declined ⅛ per cent., say, to £56 7/8. The price of Bar Silver was 1/8d. lower, at 29 3/8d. per oz. and in New York, the metal was ¼ cent cheaper, at 63¼ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·86¾ dollars. The Exchange Banks in London put down their buying rate on India by 3-16d., making it stand at 1s. 1½d. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £120,000 in Silver to this port, making the shipments of that metal to Bombay since the beginning of the year aggregate £960,000, besides £60,000 shipped to Calcutta. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 98; Paris Exchange on London was a centime higher, at fcs. 25·21½.

To-day, Consols have further advanced 1/8 per cent. to 99¼; while Rupee Securities are 1¼ per cent. higher, at £58 1/8. The market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank paper has been reduced 1/8 per cent., to 2 1/8 per cent. Bar Silver has recovered ¼d. per oz., being quoted at 29½d. per oz.; and in New York, an improvement of ¼ cent per oz. has taken place at 64¼ cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered. The Exchange Banks in London have put up their buying rate on India by 1-16d., say, to 1s. 2 9-16d. Paris Exchange on London is a shade easier, at fcs. 25·21.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 37s. per 416 lbs., sellers, April-May shipment, to Dunkirk; and Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed, 85 per cent., at 36¾s. per 416 lbs., sellers, April-May shipment, to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg, both markets being flat. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,280,000 quarters, or 70,000 quarters more than was upon the water a week ago. Club No.1 Wheat has been quoted to-day at 25¾s. per 416 lbs, cif, nominal, April-May shipment, to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg; Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed at 37¾s. per 416 lbs., sellers, April-May shipment, to Dunkirk, market flat; and Linseed at 39s. per 416 lbs., sellers, April-May shipment, to Dunkirk, market flat.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surats flat; and Arrivals quiet; the day's sales having amounted to 10,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 4¼d. per lb., and Arrivals were unchanged in all positions; but, in East Indian Cotton, Bengals of all grades declined 1-16d. per lb.; also Tinnevelly's; while "Good" Hingunghat advanced 1/8d., and "Good" Belatee ¼d. per lb. The day's Imports were 7,000 bales. The Manchester market was flat. This afternoon the Liverpool market closed quiet; Surats dull; and Arrivals steady. Sales 7,000 bales. Spot prices have not changed at all; but Arrivals are 1-64d. to 1-32d. lower. The day's Imports are 29,000 bales. The Manchester market has remained flat.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 3,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 52,000 bales, while the amount forwarded to consumers was 10,000 bales smaller at 71,000 bales. The Imports were 24,000 bales more, at 151,000 bales. The total Stock in Liverpool had increased during the week by 73,000 bales, and as it stood yesterday, it was heavier, by 19,000 bales than at the same time last year, and by 4,000 bales than in 1892. The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe had increased during the week under review by 10,000 bales, while of Surats there were 9,000 bales in sight, the figures which we give below now showing in the total Supply a present increase of 246,000 bales compared with last year's at the same time, but a decrease of 107,000 bales as against those for the year before; and in the case of East Indian Cotton an increase of 20,000 bales and of 22,000 bales in the same comparison, respectively. The price of ready American Cotton in Liverpool did not change during the week; and Arrivals were the same yesterday as quoted on the previous Friday; the spot price having been 11-16d. lower than on the corresponding day last year; though higher by 7-16d. than in 1892.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands declined 1-16 cent, to 7 15-16 cents; and May Futures were 9 points lower, at 7·81 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 21,000 bales; the total figures for this season showing an increase of 892,000 bales and a decrease of 742,000 bales, compared with last year, and the year before, respectively. The Cotton in sight was 6,290,000 bales, compared with 6,190,000 bales vesible on the previous Friday. To-day, an advance of 1/8 cent has taken place in the spot price, at 8 1-16 cents, while Futures have returned to Thursday's quotation of 7·90 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 12,000 bales, going against 10,000 bales last year and 14,000 bales in 1892.

A telegram of to-day's date from Washington, through Reuter, states that the Agricultural Bureau monthly report estimates the crop at 92 3-16. The quantity marketed is considered above the average.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Week's receipts	10,1000	80,000	183,000
,, exports to U. Kingdom..	85,000	44,000	83,000
,, ,, Continent.....	58,000	64,000	92,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. ..	4,993,000	4,101,000	5,735,000
,, exports to U. K. do. ..	2,082,000	1,576,000	2,418,000
,, ,, to Continent do. ..	1,626,000	1,301,000	1,632,000
,, Stock in the Ports	1,023,000	982,000	1,221,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 9th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Total supply of all kinds	4,510,000	4,294,700	4,647,180
,, ,, Surats	233,000	213,450	211,000
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,673,000	1,654,390	1,669,070
,, London	7,000	4,000	8,000
American Afloat	200,000	120,000	275,000
East Indian ,, ...	7,000	10,000	10,000
Total ...	1,887,000	1,788,390	1,902,070
Price of Mid-Americans	4¼d.	4 15-16d.	3 13-16d.
,, Good Dhollera	3 5-8d.	4 5-16d.	3 5-16d.
Difference.....	5/8d.	5/8d.	1d.

IMPORTS OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.—Reuter's figures for the shipments of *Cotton Cloth* and *Twist* to India for the first month of the present year are to hand, and show, in the missions to this Presidency, an increase in the principal items of *Plain Cottons* of about a million yards, or 2 1/8 per cent. compared with the shipments in December 1893, and of 7¼ million yards, or 14¼ per cent. as against those in January of the same year. In shipments of *Coloured* and *Printed Cottons* there was, in each case, a falling off—slight in the former but material in the latter—compared with December's missions; but an increase in each case as against those in January last year. Shipments of *Twist* to Bombay were rather less last month than in December; but considerably heavier than in January 1893. To Calcutta, the shipments of *Plain Cottons* last month were heavier than in December; and greatly in excess of those in the first month of last year, while to Madras there was a falling off in each comparison.

Bombay—	Jan. 1894.	Dec. 1893.	Jan. 1893.
Plain Cottons...yds.	50,750,000	49,650,000	43,500,000
Colored do. ... ,,	6,150,000	7,850,000	4,900,000
Printed do. ... ,,	12,400,000	14,800,000	10,300,000
Twist .....lbs.	1,100,000	1,150,000	750,000
Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	93,200,000	90,050,000	58,650,000
Colored do. ... ,,	7,500,000	8,050,000	3,750,000
Printed do. ... ,,	3,950,000	4,450,000	2,250,000
Twist ..... lbs.	900,000	1,450,000	1,050,000
Madras—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	5,550,000	7,950,000	6,000,000
Colored do. ... ,,	1,300,000	2,150,000	850,000
Printed do. ... ,,	1,650,000	1,900,000	1,150,000
Twist .....lbs.	900,000	1,200,000	650,000

COTTON has been dealt in to a small extent to-day both by exporters and local consumers, in a quiet market, the total business reported summing up 1,750 bales, of which shippers are credited with 1,500, made up of contracts for 500 Broach for March delivery, at Rs. 220-1; and 200 Westerns, for May-June delivery, at Rs. 194; and purchases of 600 ready new Bengal, at Rs, 149-74; and 25 Akola, at Rs. 193; the Mills having taken only 100 bales each, of Khandwa, at Rs. 160; and Dharwar, at Rs. 180 per candy. In prices, *Belatee Khandeish*, *Jalgaum*, and *Broach* have declined Re. 1 per candy; while *Bhownugger*, *Dharwar*, and *Westerns*, are higher to the same extent. We now quote:—

	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.
Bengals	150	160	185
Oomras (Staple)	193-4	190-1	
Belatee	171	177	185
Khandeish	172	178	
Broach (March)	214-15	220-1	
Dhollera (April-May).....	191-2	197-8	209
S. G. Dharwar (May).....	202-3		
Westerns (May)	192-3		

WHEAT has been steady in tone to-day, but with only a small export business passing on the basis of previous rates.

SEEDS have been taken by shippers to a moderate extent in a steady market. The price of *Linseed* has declined one anna per cwt., say to Rs. 7-6-0 to Rs. 7-8-0 per cwt.; but other descriptions are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	9,885	bales.
Wheat	7,732	cwts.
Linseed	19,162	,,
Rapeseed	8,349	,,
Gingelly	10,115	,,
Groundnuts	17,627	,,
Rice	14,573	,,

FREIGHTS are steady for February shipment, but weak for forward, and 3d. to 6d. per ton lower for distant forward loading, in which position rates are now on a level again with those which were current before the recent improvement.

EXCHANGE has ruled firm to-day, opening at 1s. 1 11-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 13-16 to 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits. For Bank remittance, as usual in a firmer market, we have heard of no enquiry; but a good supply of Merchants' Bills, for ready and forward delivery, seem to have been forthcoming, the bullion dealers also selling Gold and Exchange, and the Bazaar following suit with so-called resales. Transactions in Silver are also reported at 88, for shipment, which would lay down the rupee at about 1s. 1 5/8d., according to home quotations; and rates gradually hardened, until, at the close, quotations were as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...	1s. 1 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 25-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 1 7-8d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 1 15-16d.	,,
Francs do.	1·46¼.	,,

with forward Bank Demand quoted at 1s. 1 5-8d. for April-May delivery; and Credits, in the same position, at 1s. 1 13-16d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened with a much steadier feeling, at par for Fours, for Money, and 100 3-8 for Account, business being soon done at 100 7-16 for the settlement, and afterwards booked at 100 7-8 to 101, the market eventually closing quiet but steady at 100¼ for Fours for cash, and 100 7-8 for March. The price of 3½ per Cents closed at 99½.

SHARES have been neglected, the only changes in our list this evening being an advance of Rs. 22½ in Luckmidas Mill shares; and of Rs. 7½ in Manockji Petit, and a decline of Rs. 5 in Bank of Bombay shares, at Rs. 1,130 per share.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAMBIER—February 5, at Neemuch, Central India, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel E F Cambier, Royal Artillery, of a son.

NEWMAN—February 4, at Tanjore, the wife of William Edward Newman, Supervisor, I. F. D P W, Kumbakonam, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

RITCHIE—ALLARDICE—February 5, at Mylemony, by the Rev. F C Gittens, Chaplain, Mysore and Coorg, W Hamilton Ritchie, Canajore, to Helen Maria, daughter of W A Allardice, Mylemony, Mysore.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1894.

THE return of the Prime Minister from Biarritz to London on Saturday will remind the public that the Session of 1893 will be resumed this evening. The first questions on which the House will have to come to a decision are the Lords' Amendments to the Employers' Liability Bill and the Parish Councils Bill, both measures having been returned by the Upper House with very considerable emendations. If the amendments be accepted, of course both Bills can take their place upon the Statute Book, and the prolonged Session of 1893-94 will not have been wholly unfruitful. But in that case the "contracting out" clause, which was inserted on the urgent representations of the Trades' Unions, and has been eliminated by the Lords, will be sacrificed. Mr. John Burns declared not many weeks ago that the Trades' Unions would disown and reject the Bill if it were shorn of a provision which they regard as its very essence. In the same way the rural electors will refuse to regard the amended Parish Councils Bill as meeting their requirements. Under these circumstances, what course will the Ministry adopt? They have to decide without delay and announce at once their determination either to reject the amendments, and by so doing slay their Bills at the eleventh hour, or accept them with the possibility of arousing the anger of the Trades' Unions and the rural electors. They may decide to take that risk, hoping to direct the popular indignation against the House of Lords.

THE remarkable success which has been accomplished in organising a corps of Volunteer Artillery in Bombay and raising it to a high level of efficiency, must be very gratifying to Major G. W. Roughton and the officers who have laboured so assiduously in the good work. Lord Brassey when he was in this city in 1887, initiated the movement which has been so ably carried out and he must feel that his suggestions fell on fertile soil. It is highly creditable to the professional and business men who form the Corps that, moved by public spirit and patriotic feeling, they have scorned delights and passed laborious days to acquire by downright hard work proficiency in the working of the heavy guns mounted on the batteries which defend the homes and industries of Bombay, thus setting free an equivalent number of the regular force for service elsewhere. When Lord Brassey was in this city six years ago he pointed to the desirability of organising a body in the lines of the Naval Volunteer Corps in the United Kingdom, so that a local force should man the guns in vessels like the Magdala and the Abyssinia for harbour defence. The idea was taken up by Mr. Roughton and other gentlemen, who, to the number of fifty-six, associated themselves for the purpose, and asked the Government to accept their services. On consideration, it was decided that the crews for the turret vessels and other defence ships should be provided by the Royal Navy, and that the proposed Corps should be trained to work the guns of the shore batteries. The movement increased in volume, and at present the Corps numbers 246 of all ranks. The efficiency of the Corps is vouched for by the Inspecting Officer. The annual camp meeting was held last week at Mahaluxmi, and the occasion was celebrated on Saturday evening by a dinner, at which H. E. the Governor, with Lord Brassey, and General Gatacre were present. Major Roughton, in giving a brief history of the body of which he has been the guiding spirit from the commencement, stated that the Corps has now arrived at a point at which fuller development can only be attained by the appointment of an experienced officer of the Royal Artillery as Adjutant. He predicts that if the request be granted, the strength of the Corps will be largely increased. No doubt this reasonable forecast will be fulfilled. Lord Harris promised to support the application, and testified to the zeal and thoroughness with which the officers and men have thrown themselves into their work. Lord Brassey expressed his approval of the slight deviation from the original proposal, which assigned to the Corps the duty of manning the shore batteries instead of the guns in the harbour defence ships. That change was well advised, for it has been found by experience that even at home the time required to train Naval Volunteers makes it really more economical to employ men specially enlisted for the purpose. Lord Brassey, however, consoled the Corps for the disappointment, pointing out that even in Nelson's time when the fleet consisted of sailing ships, the guns were largely manned by landsmen, and that on one occasion four regiments of infantry were able after a few days' training to do excellent service as gunners on boardship. From these examples Lord Brassey drew the legitimate inference that in case of need the Bombay Volunteer Artillery may in an emergency give material assistance in the working of the guns on board the vessels which are part of the defensive strength of Bombay—a suggestion which met with a hearty response from the officers and men to whom it was addressed.

WE publish in another page what is in more senses than one an exhaustive memorial addressed by the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha to the Government of India, respecting the rules which the Bombay Government are supposed to have framed to regulate first admissions to the new Provincial Service. The document is drawn up with the ability and wealth of detail characteristic of the Sabha, but it shares with most of that Association's contributions to political controversy the well nigh fatal defect of leaving nothing unsaid. It is consequently immoderately long and rather taxing to the patience of the general reader. The opening paragraph makes the somewhat startling admission that the criticism which follows is based upon information that may possibly turn out to be inaccurate or incomplete, and the Viceroy-in-Council is informed that if such proves to be the case the Sabha will modify the criticism accordingly. The drafted rules have not been published, but for the purposes of the memorial a general sketch of their tenour, that has found its way into print, is taken as a theme for remonstrance and advice, which it is hoped will arrest the attention of the Supreme Government. The chief fault attributed to the supposed rules is that they exclude Mamlatdars from the new Provincial Service, while admitting Subordinate Judges, Small Causes Court Judges, and Deputy Collector. It must be admitted that a very strong case is made out by the Sabha for reconsidering this matter in the light of the facts adduced. We say this without accepting as strictly in accordance with the fact that all the proposals supposed to be embodied in the drafted rules are so retrograde in their character that if carried into effect are so disastrous to the general interests of the Presidency, and that they "filled the public mind with alarm and dismay." The alarm and dismay are to be chiefly detected in certain passages of the memorial which somewhat detract from the reasonable and reasoning spirit which characterises it as a whole. The writer undoubtedly scores a point when he shows that the Mamlatdars appointed "under the wise policy of Sir Richard Temple in 1878" have been mostly recruited from graduates of the University, and that the new Provincial Service, from what it is proposed to exclude them, will be recruited either by passing a much milder examination than the Matriculation, or by nomination, in which no educational test will be required, intelligence and moral fitness being the indispensable requirements. To shut out Mamlatdars who have graduated from a service which can be entered with a much lower qualification is an inconsequent step which would infallibly deter graduates from entering the Subordinate and induce them to crowd into the Provincial Service. The office of Mamlatdar would have once more to be filled by inferior men of little or no education or self-respect. It is true that the Public Service Commission recommended that the line should be drawn between the Subordinate and the Provincial Service at Tehsildars and Mamlatdars. But that recommendation was made some years ago when Tehsildars in other parts of India were recruited from an inferior class, and it was not generally known that under the rules laid down in 1878 the status of the Mamlatdars in the Western Presidency had been considerably improved. It would be undoubtedly a retrograde step to discourage the presence of graduates in the Mamlatdarship by an exclusion which in this Presidency has no justification, what ever may be the case in Madras and the North-West Provinces.

SIX years ago the Government of India drew the attention of the Bombay Government to the state of crime in this Presidency, and commended a proposal for the increase of the police force to their consideration. A Provincial committee, consisting of the Commissioners of Divisions and the Inspector-General of Police, met to discuss the matter and submitted proposals for the re-organisation of the police force based on the lines of a previous scheme suggested by the Inspector-General. These proposals were sent to Simla by the Bombay Government, but the consideration by the Government of India was not by any means precipitate. Four years elapsed before "certain points" in connection with the scheme" were submitted to another committee composed of Lieutenant-Colonel Humfrey, Messrs. Lee-Warner, Porteous, and A. C. Logan. Just two years ago a revised scheme of re-organisation was sent in. In forwarding this modified scheme to the superior authority the Governor-in-Council acknowledged that the proposed increased strength was justified, and his Excellency though advocating a modified scheme was at some pains to set forth the reasons for his willingness to accept a force "bearing a somewhat high ratio to area and population." These are to be found chiefly in the political situation of the Presidency. The States of Central India and Hyderabad border almost the whole of its Northern and Eastern frontiers, while there are three hundred and sixty-two States of various grades within its limits. These States are foreign territory for the purposes of the criminal law. Even were the police of these States as efficient as British Indian police, his Excellency urges, it would be necessary to maintain a considerable number of posts on their frontiers in order to prevent the passage of fugitive criminals and thus avoid the tedious formalities of extradition. the maintenance of Jambughora fort post outsides the frontier of the Bombay Presidency, for the control of the Bhils was quoted as an example, and the condition of Rehwar Zilla, in Mahi Kantha, and the outlawry and dacoity in Kathiawar were also recalled to the memory of the Government of India as evidencing a state of things, which found no parallel in any other province. That the police must be maintained at a strength, which is now strictly determined by the exigencies of ordinary crime alone, Government admitted. And although the Government of Bombay were unable to justify any material departure from its previous proposal as to the strength of police required, yet they urged its modification in other respects with a view to economy as well as efficiency. The outcome of the voluminous correspondence of the past six years is a resolution, reproduced in our news columns, which sets forth the scheme that has been sanctioned by the Government of India, raising the strength of the district police by four hundred and fifty men and the monthly expenditure by over seventeen thousand rupees, some branches of the force receiving a higher rate of wages in order that men of greater intelligence may be induced to join. The Bhil Corps is to be re-organised and converted into armed district police. Promising Bhils will be promoted from the armed into the unarmed section as occasion offers.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

Mr. Gladstone arrived in London from Biarritz last evening.

MOVEMENT FOR RESTORING SILVER.

The formation of a League embracing France, Belgium, and Holland is on foot at Brussels for the settlement of the monetary question, and restoring silver by international agreement.

THE FRENCH REVERSE AT TIMBUCTOO.

PARIS, FEB. 9.

Latest advices state that Colonel Bonnier's column left Timbuctoo to reconnoitre and were surprised when asleep. A portion of them succeeded in returning to Timbuctoo, but eleven officers, including Colonel Bonnier and sixty-eight native soldiers, are missing.

FEB. 10.

M. Casimir Perier in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, announced the intention of the Government to send the necessary reinforcements to Timbuctoo, which place would be retained. France, he added, cannot draw back after a reverse such as her forces have suffered near Timbuctoo.

THE TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 10.

The Finance Committee will send in their report to the Senate on the Tariff Bill, on Thursday next, mainly in the same form as passed by the House of Representatives, but sugar, iron, and coal will be replaced on the dutiable list.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

The Bombay mails of the 27th ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

THE PRABHAS-PATAN RIOTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGAD, FEB. 11.

The prosecution recalled Surveyor Sankleshvar, who put in a descriptive statement of the places numbered on the maps.

The police karkun Bapu'al was then examined and cross-examined. He identified nineteen out of the accused as having proceeded to Dehotsarg Road, and nine as striking the bavas on the agasi.

Dulabhram Kalidas, Jamedar of the Patan Police Thana, was next examined, and cross-examined. He identified fourteen out of the accused as having crossed the junction, and seven as having been on the agasi and three as inciting the mob.

Trikambrai, Adalat karkun, was examined and cross-examined. He identified five out of the accused as having crossed the junction.

Abji Sundarji, police karkun, was examined and cross-examined. He identified six out of the accused, as having gone on the Dehotsarg Road, and four as beating the bavas on the agasi. The accused Adam Kansa being too ill to be present in the Court the Court ordered that he should be tried separately.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 9.

Home Department.—Colonel Ardagh, K.C.I.E., has been appointed Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy.

The following Officers have been placed at the disposal of the Commissioner of Burma Military Police Department—Captain S. E. Whiffin, 13th Bengal Lancers; and Lieutenant J. L. Orr, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.

The services of Rev. J. Henderson, Church of Scotland, have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

Foreign Department.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. Dobson, Bangalore, has been granted leave for three months.

Finance and Commerce Department.—A resolution regarding the grant of Exchange Compensation to European and Eurasian officers of Government not domiciled in India is published. As regards officers on the Foreign Service exchange compensation is granted under the restrictions of the resolution of 18th August 1893, but as compensation will be paid by the foreign employers, the latter will in all cases decide this amount.

Military Department.—Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Carmichael has been granted the temporary rank of Surgeon-Colonel.

The tenure of appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas, Military Accounts Department, is extended to two years.

Furlough on leave has been granted to the following Officers:—Captain S. C. Peile, Inspector-General of Police, Burma, for nine months; Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel D. Wilkie, and Captain F. A. Blyth, 10th Bengal Infantry; Lieutenant A. C. McCrea, 37th Bombay Infantry, for one year, each.

Colonel V. Rivaz, 37th Bombay Infantry, has been permitted to reside out of India.

Colonel Elborough has been admitted to Colonel's allowance.

The retirement of Lieutenant C. H. Peterson, 33rd Bombay Infantry, has been gazetted.

Marine Department.—Leave for one year each has been granted to Lieutenants K. V. Bacon, Messrs. N. F. Watson, Engineer, and D. J. Taylor.

Public Works Department.—Mr. C. W. Odling officiates as Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Buildings, Roads, and Railway Branches.

Mr. J. H. Toogood officiates as Superintending Engineer.

Rai Jagdis Rai, Assistant Engineer, has been permitted to retire from the service.

The services of Mr. A. L. Webb, Executive Engineer, North-West Provinces, have been placed at the disposal of the Egyptian Government.

THE MURDER OF M. PETERS: DEATH OF THE MURDERER.

Peters, who shot his wife last week, expired in the hospital yesterday evening, from the effects of the wounds inflicted on himself.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Avoca, left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this afternoon.

PORT SAID, FEB. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

The Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall, left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera	3 5/8
The Manchester Market has been flat.	
2½ per cent. Consols	99 3/8
3 per cent. Rentes	98
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	56 7/8
Bar Silver	29¼
Exchange on India 30 days' sight	1s. 1 1-16d.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	52,000	bales.
" " " Surats	1,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	151,000	"
" " " Surats	1,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	1,673,000	"
" " Surats	12,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	7,000	"

HEAVY FALL OF SNOW IN KASHMIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 11.

Very heavy snow is reported to have fallen in Kashmir, rendering telegraphic communication with Gilgit difficult.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. G. Adams, Commissioner, Lucknow, succeeds to the vacancy on the Board of Revenue, created by Mr. J. R. Reid's retirement.

FREE EMIGRATION TO THE LABOUR DISTRICTS IN ASSAM.

Revised Rules regarding free emigration to the labour districts of Assam are now under the consideration of the Government of India.

GRAZING DUES AND FOREST RATES.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis will probably ask questions at the next meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, relating to grazing dues and forest rates in the Central Provinces.

THE COMMISSIONERSHIP OF BHAGALPUR.

Mr. Toynbee, who arrives from England this week, will be offered the Commissionership of Bhagalpur on the departure of Mr. Quinn, on medical certificate.

THE MANIPUR-NICHUGUARD ROAD.

The 28th Bombay Pioneers will cease to work on the Manipur-Nichuguard Road on March 1, and march to Nigriting on the Brahmaputra, where they will arrive on March 20. They will probably embark on the H. M. S., Dalhousie at Calcutta, eventually arriving in Bombay on April 5.

THE RAILWAY SYSTEMS OF UPPER INDIA.

The linking up of the narrow gauge of railway systems in Upper India is hung up for the present, pending the result of the Bareilly-Soron Railway Survey.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A SOLDIER.

A fatal accident took place at the Northumberland Fusiliers Rifle Range, at Benares, on Friday, when a soldier of the regiment in the marker's butt was shot by a magazine rifle bullet, which striking the iron frame of the target glanced back and struck him in the neck, cutting his jugular vein. The man did not feel the effect of the hit at the time and walked back to the firing point, when though medical assistance was rendered he suddenly collapsed from internal hæmorrhage, and died in a few minutes.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It has been finally decided that the 2nd Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, shall leave Poona for Bombay on the 13th instant, en route for Quetta, and the 13th Bombay Infantry shall leave Poona, en route for Aden, on the following day. Both the Corps will be railed to Bombay.

An Army Order has been issued forbidding the use of irons or other mechanical restraint as punishment on soldier-prisoners in military prisons. Irons or other means of mechanical restraint shall be used only when necessary for the purpose of restraining the prisoner.

The revised edition of the Standing Orders of the Royal Regiment Artillery has been approved for issue to all concerned.

Officers of the regular forces have been declared eligible for membership of County Councils.

The Secretary of State has decided not to make any appointments to the Indian Staff Corps from the Corps serving out of India after the trooping season of 1894-95, in consequence of a number of names already noted. No further applications should be forwarded.

The following new rule *re* promotion to Lieutenants has been promulgated:—At the expiration of two years and three months' service from the date of first commission (exclusive of all leave excepting previlege leve) he will be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, provided he has passed an examination in the native languages by the lower standard. Should he not then have passed the examination he will only be promoted from the date of the passing. An exception to this rule may be made with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India in case of delay or illness, resulting from field service.

Officers who lately passed the final examination at the Staff College, and whose corps are in India, were to embark for India on the 1st February, unless otherwise ordered, they will complete the course prescribed by the Staff College regulations out here, under orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

THE BURMA RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 11.

The Burma Rifle Championship has been won by Sergeant Light, of the Wiltshire Regiment, Mandalay, during the competition.

A SAD ACCIDENT.

Yesterday, an unfortunate accident happened Lieutenant Herdon, Wiltshire Regiment, being shot through the fleshy part of his thigh by a revolver. The wound is not very serious.

DUBHOI CATTLE SHOW.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENNT.)

DUBHOI, FEB. 10.

The Dubhoi Cattle Show was opened to-day by Rao Bahadur Anant Gungadhar Khote, Subha of Baroda, amidst the great rejoicing of 5,000 cultivators from Dubhoi and the surrounding districts. Blessings were showered on the Maharaja and his Dewan. There was a splendid collection of cattle.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION IN BOMBAY.

LORD BRASSEY and a section of the Royal Commission on Opium arrived by special train from Indore and Salundar. Mr. Haridass Vehardass, Sir James Lyall, and the two other members of the Commission arrived from Ahmedabad by the Up-mail yesterday morning. Many witnesses have come from up-country to give evidence before the Commission, who commence their enquiry here, this morning, at eleven o'clock. The Commission will hold their sittings in the Town Hall, the Council Rooms in the Secretariat now being occupied by the Bombay Art Society's Exhibition. Mr. L. Harvey, Under-Secretary to Government, has made the necessary arrangements for the examination of the witnesses. The Commission will form themselves into two sections. One section will examine the witnesses from Madras, while the other will record the evidence of witnesses of the Bombay Presidency. This arrangement is made with a view to expedite the despatch of business, and at the same time to afford facility to the witnesses from up-country, who would otherwise have been put to inconvenience and expense by long delay in Bombay. The Durbar Room and the front Hall are reserved for the Commission. Mr W. George, Superintendent of the Town Hall, has made excellent arrangements for the accommodation of the members of the Commission, the witnesses, and the Press. Limited accommodation is also provided for the public. The witnesses are requested to be in attendance at ten o'clock.

Amongst others the following gentlemen will be examined before the Commission: Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit, Bart; the Hon. Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, C.S., Mr. J. M. Campbell, Collector of Customs; Surgeon-Major Arnott; Mr. A. D. Sassoon; Mr. M. Slater, of the Oriental Life Insurance Company; Dr. Gerson da Cunha; the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik; Mr. Prautch; Mr. Abdulla Meherally Dharamsey; Mr. Horne; Surgeon-Major Parakh; Dr. F. B. Nariman; the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram; Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar; Dr. Merjibhoy Rustomji Setna; Mr. Muncherji Moolaferoz; Dr. Merwanji Cowasji Bharucha, late Physician to H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar, and about fifty other witnesses.

BYCULLA CLUB GYMKHANA MEETING.

One of the most enjoyable social functions of the present season was the Gymkhana meeting of the Byculla Club, which took place on Saturday afternoon, in delightful weather. In addition to a large assembly of the members of the Club, and their lady friends (including their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris) invitations to the "at home" were accepted by the following among other guests:—Colonel Pearse and Officers, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel, Ryley and officers, 1st Bombay North Lancashire Regiment; Colonel Scott and Officers, 5th Bombay Light Infantry; H. E. the Governor's Staff; Colonel, Mrs., and Miss Ryley; Major Rosseta; Captain and Mrs. Trittors, Mr. and Mrs. G. Prier de Soane, Messrs. N. B. Smith, R. Ross, A. Young, Miss Campbell, Mr. E. W. Biskett, Miss Moxon, Surgeon-Captain and Mrs. Collie, Mrs. and Miss Grey, Mr. P. H. Sturge, and Mr. F. H. Brown. By permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Swan the Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers was in attendance and played a selection of classical music. Mr. Buckland judged the racing, and Mr. C. A. Beatty ably combined the duties of honorary secretary and starter. Every possible arrangement was made for the pleasure and comfort of visitors, refreshments being handed round at intervals. Everything passed off without any serious hitch, a fact largely due to the care with which every detail had been planned by the stewards, viz., the Hon'ble Mr. W. T. O'Brien, the Hon'ble Mr. R. A. Forbes Semphill, Captain W. Ross, Mr. W. Webb (the Secretary of the Club), Messrs. J. M. Campbell, G. Farran, S. Rebsch, and Dr. A. H. Deane. The ladies and gentlemen seated on the verandah of the Club premises, or under their shady portals; the noble deportment of the race horses, and the gay costumes of their riders; the throng of native servants, and the great crowd of variously-attired Asiatics who watched the proceedings from the outside of the compound all combined to make a scene of that picturesque description for which one looks in vain in Western lands. Of the four events described hereafter, the one which excited the most interest was undoubtedly the third, tilting at the ring—for lady and gentleman—in which Lord and Lady Harris carried off the honours after a closely-contested display of riding skill. Without further introduction we proceed to describe the races.

FIRST EVENT, AT 4 P.M.

"THE MERCHANT'S CUP AND PERLER'S BRACELET."

PONY RACE.—For Arab and C.B. Ponies, 13-2 and under, that have never started in a race with added money in excess of Rs. 99. Weights: 13-2 to carry 11st. W. I. C. B.'s and Arabs landed since 1st August 1893, allowed 5lbs. Distance R. C. (about ¼ mile.)

Miss Hussey nom. Capt Gabb's g a p Grey Ghost, 10st 3lbs, Owner ... 1
Miss Nugent nom. Capt Ross' b a p Rail, 10st 9lbs, Owner ... 2
Mrs Vlasto nom. Mr E Rall's g a p Crib, 10st 8lbs, Mr Graham ... 3
Mrs Ryley noms. Capt Stable's b c p Timekeeper 10st Mr Steel ... 0
Mrs Arnott noms. Surg-Capt Hojel's g a p An Revoir, 10st 8lbs, Mr Birkett ... 0
Miss Ryley nom. Mr E Newsom's c a p Mushir, 10st Owner ... 0

The six racers got off well together, but were confronted with a rather rough course. Grey Ghost came in about a length ahead of Capt Ross' pony, which only just managed to take second place.

SECOND EVENT, AT 4-30 P.M.

"THE CIVIL SERVICE CUP AND P. W. D. BRACELET."

GALLOWAY RACE.—For Arab and C.B.'s, 13-2 and under, that have never won a race with Rs. 99 or over added money. 13-3 to carry 11st. C.B.s, and Arabs landed since 1st August, 1893, allowed 10 lbs. W. I. Winners of Rs. 49 or over—once, 7 lbs; twice, 10lbs; oftener 1st. extra, Galloways that have never started in a race of any description allowed 5 lbs. extra. Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mrs Graham nom. Mr Graham's, c a p Express, 9st 10lbs, Owner ... 1
Mrs Ryley nom. Capt Stable's g a p Nicholas, 11st, Mr Steel ... 2
Mrs Gray nom. Mr Foulkers' b a p Lazy Boots, 9st 6lbs, Mr Wilson ... 3
Mrs Stiven nom. Mr Townsend's, c a p Boomerang, 8st 9lbs, Owner ... 0
Mrs Rimington nom. Mr Schofield's c a p Blaze, 9st 3lbs, Owner ... 0
Miss Nugent nom. Capt Gabb's, b a p Gup, 9st 13lbs, Owner ... 0
Miss Campbell nom. Capt Ross's b a g Falstaff, 10st 9lbs, Owner ... 0

Mr. Graham soon secured the inside turn, and his victory was from the first pretty certain. At the winning post, however, he had not more than two lengths to spare. There was again very little to choose between the second and third horses, but the others were not in it.

THIRD EVENT, AT 5 P.M.

"THE LAWYERS' PRIZE AFFINITY STAKES."

Lady and gentleman tilting at ring.

Lord and Lady Harris (19 points) ... 1
Mr Stewart and Miss Milson (18 points) ... 2
Capt Poore and Miss Grey (16 points) ... 3
Capt Ross and Mrs Burder (14 points) ... 4
Mr Crawford and Miss Griffiths (14 points) ... 5
Mr Schofield and Miss C Griffiths ... 0
Mr Buckland and Mrs Gilbert ... 0
Capt Gabb and Miss Mixon ... 0

The rings were suspended from grippers fastened to two rows of stands, the distance between the rows being about fifty yards. The lady-riders tilted at the larger outside rings, while the gentlemen tried their skill upon the smaller rings suspended inside the course. Lady Harris on Hussar and H. E. the Governor on Helen went at the rings in most sportsmanlike style, but were very closely followed by Mr. Stewart and Miss Milson. The points were awarded on the following plan: two for the first peg, three for the second, two extra if both were taken together, and three for style and pace. This made for the two trials allowed to each pair of contestants, a possible total of 40 points—possible that is, if one can conceive of so difficult a feat being performed as the taking of every ring. The result was as under:—

FOURTH EVENT, AT 5-30.

A SILVER CUP AND GOLD BANGLE PRESENTED BY THE CLUB.

FIJI STAKES.—Bare-backed. Each competitor received a paper bag containing a grotesque costume and an equally grotesque umbrella. On the word "Go" all were to mount and gallop to a point at the end of the compound, there put on the costume, put up the umbrella, gallop back, and finish through a large paper screen.

Miss H Maconachie nom. Capt Gabb's b a p Gift, Owner ... 1
Mrs Dimmock nom. Capt Poore's b ob p Magnet, Owner ... 2
Mrs Bowen noms. Mr Proctor's g a g Grey Mullott, Owner. 3
Miss Maconachie noms. Mr Burkitt's g ob p Nougat, Owner ... 0
Miss Swan noms. Mr Raddie's b a p Senator, Owner ... 0
Mrs Graham nom. Mr Graham's b a p Jerry, Owner ... 0
Mrs Gilbert nom. Mr Buckland's b a g Sovereign, Owner ... 0
Miss Long nom. Mr Newsom's g w m Dewdrop, Owner ... 0
Miss Nugent nom. Capt Ross, b a p Rail, Owner ... 0

Intense amusement was caused by this race, especially as the riders came back, attired after the fashion of circus clowns. The flimsy garments with which they were supplied,—including hat, coat, and trousers—were all more or less damaged by the celerity with which they were donned.

"HALF-PRICE for children at matinees" is a notice frequently displayed at our theatres when a pantomime or other play appealing to juvenile audiences is being given. In Brussels the managers of several houses have gone considerably further in the path of liberality. They have made a new rule whereby every adult may taken in one child under twelve years of age free of charge. The innovation has had a rather curious and unexpected result. Grown-up people going to the play, and even mere passers-by near the theatres just before the performances are announced to begin are besieged by a crowd of little ones all clamouring to be taken to the play. "Take me in, please," they cry out in chorus, "you will not have to pay." So importunate have the youngsters become that policemen have had to be stationed outside the theatres to protect people from this new kind of molestation.

THE "noble art of self-defence," as it was called in the days when "Tom and Jerry" was a popular work, appears to be still in great favour with the majority of the Town Council of Bootle. Mr Councillor Simpson has, indeed, discovered with regret that the Parks Committee has decided to introduce boxing into the gymnasium, and has stigmatised this step as a relic of the bad old times "when cock-fighting was considered a gentlemanly pastime." Mr. Simpson can see nothing "noble" in two men, almost stripped, pummelling each other, and he fears that if boxing is taught the gymnasium will become a school for the training of "amateur bruisers." Mr. Alderman Cain, however, knows many people who, though they are skilled in the art, are "as harmless as lambs." Mr. Councillor Quayle cannot see why the exercise of boxing should make a man prize-fighter, and Mr. Alderman Webster thinks that as Englishmen we ought to be rather proud of boxing than otherwise; while Mr. Councillor Menard confesses that with him boxing is a very favourite pastime. Ultimately Mr. Simpson's condemnatory amendment was rejected by a majority of eleven to three.

THE YEOLA RIOTS.

GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION.

The appended Resolution on the Yeola riots was issued on Saturday. The preamble recapitulates the correspondence between the local officials and Government, and the representations of the rival sections, and the Resolution then reads as follows:—

Resolution.—The occurrence reported and discussed in these papers afford a lamentable illustration of the mischief which may be done by evil counsels working on the foolish and fanatical element in a usually peaceable and well-disposed community. Until about six months ago, the Hindus and Mussulmans of Yeola lived together upon terms of mutual friendliness and good-will, and the disputes which have since arisen can be accounted for only on the supposition that they are the result of religious aggressions or pretensions on the one side or the other—aggressions and pretensions which are always foolish and dangerous in a country where religious and racial feeling runs high, and doubly foolish and dangerous at a time when that feeling had been roused to excitement by the recent riots in Bombay.

2. His Excellency in Council would have preferred to trust to the influence of the local authorities and of the well-disposed majority of the population to cure the mischief in due course, and at first it seemed as if it might be possible to do so. But the spark once kindled, the fire has been fed by successive displays of aggressiveness, sullenness, violence, and vindictiveness, which have defeated all efforts to restore a better state of feeling and to induce the contending parties to settle their disputes amicably.

3. Any orders which may by called for with regard to the merits of these disputes, and the action taken or required in connection with them, will be reserved till Government has considered the further report called for in paragraphs 5 to 8 of their letter No. 81, of the 6th ultimo, and is in possession of fuller information as to the circumstances of the outbreak reported in the telegram of the 6th instant from the District Magistrate.

4. But in the meantime a state of things which has now for the third time necessitated the intervention of military force cannot be allowed to continue. Steps must be taken to secure the maintenance of the public peace, and to bring home to the people the fact that it cannot be systematically broken with impunity.

5. His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that the Municipal district of Yeola is in a disturbed and dangerous state, and that the conduct of the inhabitants of that district renders it expedient temporarily to increase the strength of the police employed there, and in accordance with Section 25 of Bombay Act IV of 1890, is pleased to direct that an additional force as proposed by the Commissioner, C. D., and as will be duly notified in the *Government Gazette*, shall be employed in the said local area for the period of one year, in such proportion of armed and unarmed men as are required by the circumstances of the case, the charge being paid by the Municipality from the Municipal fund. The necessary directions as to the assesment of the rate for defraying such charge under sub-sections 2 and 3 of Section 25 will be given hereafter.

6. The Commissoner, C. D. has been instructed by telegram to arrange with the least possible delay for the entertainment of the additional force above ordered, and should in the meantime take steps in consultation with the Inspector-General of Police to draft such additional police into the town as may be required to avoid detention of the military force.

(Signed) G. C. WHITWORTH,
Acting Secretary to Government.

THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At the opening ceremony of the Art Exhibition on Friday, there was the omission, owing to an oversight, of thanking Mr. Greenwood and Mr. Mant for the trouble they have had in arranging and hanging the pictures. I was unable myself to be present owing to illness, otherwise I should have drawn attention to the kind labours of these gentlemen, for they had no light task; and I am sure I have the feeling of all the members of the Society with me when I tender them our hearty thanks.—Yours, &c.,

JOHN GRIFFITHS,
February 11. Vice-President.

THE BOMBAY-JAPANESE FREIGHT DUEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—So much has been written and said, time after time, about the sins both of commission and omission (especially those of commission) that are laid at the doors of the Bombay mill agents that they ought to receive thankfully any hint that will enable them to atone for those sins. A correspondent who signs himself "Director," in a communication to one of your contemporaries makes an excellent suggestion which seems to me well worth their consideration. It certainly is hard to expect anybody who is only human to voluntarily forego any pecuniary advantage that the ignorance or folly of others has placed within his reach; but there is no one so utterly lost to shame as to refuse to help those who have become his dupes if he can do so without any material loss to himself or probably with some prospects of gain.

The war of freights that is being waged just now between the Japanese line and the allied companies has, as "Director" justly points out, turned out an unexpected boon to the spinning industry at a very opportune time, and revealed to shippers possibilities in the direction of low freights never dreamt of before If Messrs. Tata and Sons hope to make their line pay at the rates originally issued by them, it is evident that the rates that ruled the market before the advent of this new enterprise were exorbitant. If then by some means a continuance of these low rates could be maintained, it would be of great advantage to the industry. Now surely the agents who profit the most by the working of our mills might endeavour to help themselves and the mills in this direction. If as suggested by "Director," Messrs. Tata and Sons should turn their line into a limited company, with a capital, say of two lakhs, and arrange to hold a large number of shares themselves, some of our mill agents can do worse than support such a company, thereby ensuring cheap freights for the outturn of their mills and thus securing better prices for their yarn, and consequently earning dividends for their

SHAREHOLDERS.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 11.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Telegrams for French Guiana should only be accepted via North America, during interruption of the Cayenne-Vizen cable.
Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted. Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.

MADAME DE NEUVILLE, the widow of the great military painter of that name, is a lady who takes energetic means to safeguard the reputation of her deceased husband. A short time ago she was walking along a fashionable street in Paris, looking in the shop windows, when she saw at an art-dealer's a picture entitled "Attack on a Village," and signed "Alphonse de Neuville." The signature, she believed, was a forgery. Going into the shop, she asked the dealer about it, and he gave the most solemn assurances as to the genuineness of the work. Still she was not satisfied, but she did not reveal her identity. Going home, she concocted a little scheme for securing the picture. A relative was instructed to go and say a certain lady—giving a false name—at Madame de Neuville's address, would have it, and would pay for it on delivery. The picture was sent, and when the messenger arrived, Madame de Neuville took it in, and declared that not only would she keep it without paying a farthing for it, but that she would bring an action for damages into the bargain. The dealer thereupon took proceedings to recover his property, and the Court has ordered it to be restored to him. At the same time, however, it has ordered a commission of experts to be formed to decide the question of the authenticity of the picture, which must not be exposed for sale pending their decision.

REORGANIZATION OF THE DISTRICT POLICE.

INCREASED STRENGTH AND EXPENDITURE.

As the outcome of the deliberations of the Government of India and the Bombay Government on the subject of crime and the strength of the Bombay Presidency police force, the following resolution was issued from the Judicial Department on Saturday:—

Resolution.—In December, 1888, the Government of India drew the attention of this Government to the state of crime in the Bombay Presidency. From enquiries that were then made, it appeared that the organization of the District Police was not on a satisfactory footing and that various measures of reform were necessary. The conclusions of this Government were reported to the Government of India in letters No. 2836, dated the 28th May, 1889, and No. 6675, dated the 13th December, 1889; and that Government, in letter No. 397, dated the 28th May, 1890, offered certain suggestions as to the improvements which appeared to be most required. A Committee was thereupon convened by Government Resolution No. 2891, dated the 29th April, 1891, for the purpose of considering the subject; and the recommendations of the Committee, though they have since undergone considerable modifications, formed the basis of the scheme, of reorganization which was eventually submitted to the Government of India and has now been sanctioned by Her Majesty's Secretary of State. One of the most important features of this scheme has been the separation of the District Police force in the Presidency proper into two branches, the "Armed" and the "Unarmed police. It is not intended that the two branches shall be rigidly divided, nor that the unarmed police shall be entirely exempt from drill and training. The object is to provide better pay for the unarmed police, and so to attract into that service a better class of recruits than is attracted by the present rates of pay. To have raised the pay of both branches would have entailed a prohibitive increase in the cost of the whole force; and it has been the desire of Government so to assess salaries as to secure a supply of suitable men for each branch. Of the "Armed" police the functions are mainly escort, guard and reserve duties, whereas men of the "Unarmed" police after undergoing such elementary drill as is essential to their training as police men, will be required to devote their energies and intelligence to the detection of crime; and the rates of pay have, therefore, been fixed with the express object of attracting into this branch men sufficiently qualified by education and ability for the efficient discharge of this duty.

2. The sanction of the Secretary of State should be communicated to the Inspector-General of Police and he should be directed to take the requisite steps for introducing the sanctioned scale of establishments from the 1st March 1894. A consolidated statement showing the present and sanctioned scales of establishments is appended to this Resolution. Supplementary statements are also appended showing the details of the Abkari Police forming part of the District Police force and of the sanctioned office establishment of District Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police included in the consolidated statement. These statements show that the total Police force in the Presidency proper, excluding gazetted officers, and the Mewas Police and Bhil Nemnuk in Khandesh, the transfer of which to the Political Department is under consideration, but including hospital and office establishments and Court Prosecutors will be increased from a strength of 15,224 to 15,674 officers and men, and that the monthly cost will be increased from Rs. 1,70,686-11-8 to Rs. 1,97,931-10-8.

3. In the consolidated statement the Head Constables and Constables under the District Superintendents of Police are shown as "Unarmed" and "Armed". With regard to recruitment generally for the unarmed police, the Inspector-General of Police should be informed that recruits, with certain necessary exceptions, should, on first enlisting, be put through a course of drill and instruction in the use of arms such as will render them capable, on occasion, of co-operating with the armed police, for it is not intended that the separation of the two branches should prevent as free an interchange of officers and men from one branch to the other as may be found expedient by way of promotion or transfer. It is, however, desirable to attract to the unarmed force a body of men of superior intelligence whom it will probably be necessary to obtain from classes of the community to whom a complete course of physical training would be irksome. The Inspector-General of Police should be requested to report after consulting with the District Superintendents of Police, what proportion of the unarmed force which will be required mainly for the investigation and detection of crime will have to be recruited in each District from classes who would be unwilling to undergo such a course of training.

4. With regard to the Khandesh Bhil Corps which will in future be known by the designation of the "Khandesh Armed Police (Bhil Corps)," the attention of the Inspector-General of Police should be directed to paragraphs 1 to 3 of Government Resolution No. 1260, dated the 28th February, 1891, Government Resolution No. 3810, dated the 17th July, 1891, and Government Resolution No. 1611, dated the 11th December, 1891, and he should be informed with reference to the last sentence of paragraph 1 of the Resolution, dated the 17th July, 1891, that steps should be taken as occasion offers to promote promising Bhils from the Armed to the Unarmed Branch of the service. The Inspector-General should proceed in Khandesh on the lines indicated in the Government Resolutions quoted, and the Governor in Council trusts that by a cautious absorption of the old Bhil Corps in the reorganized Armed Police the change may be effected without impairing in any way the confidence which the Bhils at present feel in the interest of Government on their behalf.

The reorganization of the Bhil Corps of the Panch Mahals and their conversion into Armed District Police do not present such difficulties as are found in Khandesh. The same principles should, however, be adhered to in both districts. The proposals of the Inspector-General submitted with his letter No. 9534, dated the 3rd December, 1891, and approved in Government Resolution No. 368, dated the 21st January, 1892 involved the transfer of seven men to the Unarmed Branch of the Police, and those proposals should now be given effect to.

5. The sanction of the Government of India to the dissociation of the general reorganization scheme from the proposals affecting the Mewas Police and Bhil Nemnuk in Khandesh having now been received, those levies should continue for the present to be treated as Police for account purposes, the strength and cost which have been omitted from the "sanctioned scale" in the consolidated statement, being as shown in the "present scale." The Inspector-General of Police should be informed that the proposals contained in paragraph I of his letter No. T.—165, dated the 20th December, 1893, for meeting the cost of Mewas Police and Bhil Nemnuk, pending the disposal of the question of their transfer to the Political Department are approved by the Governor in Council.

6. The attention of the Inspector-General of Police should be invited to paragraph 8 of Government Resolution No. 426, dated the 22nd January, 1892, and he should be asked to submit his proposals for effecting the proposed reduction of savars.

7. The office establishments of Police Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents (except Police Accountants, who will continue to be recruited from Revenue establishments) should now be recruited from the Police force.

8. The Inspector-General of Police should be informed that the 4 savars and 1 dafedar provided as an escort to each of the Divisional Commissioners will form part of the Mounted Police at the head-quarters of each Division, and that their services should in cases of emergency be utilized as such.

9. The Governor in Council being of opinion that the present system of deductions on account of clothing is conducive to a more careful use of the kit supplied to men, has decided to maintain such deductions as at present in the case of all men drawing more than Rs. 7 per mensem who are below the rank of 2nd grade Head Constable.

10. The proposals of the Inspector-General of Police recommended by the Committee appointed to consider the reorganization scheme in paragraph 6 of their report, dated the 5th September, 1892, are approved, and the Inspector-General of Police should take early steps for establishing the 119 additional police stations proposed by him.

(Signed) G. C. WHITWORTH,
Acting Secretary to Government.

NOT long ago the Bishop of St. Asaph's sons met with an accident when out driving, and two Jesuit priests happened to be on the spot at the time. One was a qualified medical man, and at once rendered assistance. On calling at the Palace to make inquiry for the sufferers, it turned out that the same Jesuit had attended the Bishop, when a young clergyman on board ship, in a somewhat serious illness, and that though they had become fast friends at the time they had never met till again the Jesuit medico had a second time done a kindness to the prelate he had nursed back to health in bygone days.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY CAMP AT MAHALAXMI.

EVER since the inception of the movement for forming a Volunteer Artillery Corps as an auxiliary to the regular forces for working the big guns on the Bombay Defences there have not been evidences wanting to show that the onerous work which such a force must have to perform has been efficiently carried out. It is now quite seven years since the suggestion was made by Lord Brassey for organising such a Corps, and when once Government accorded its approval and sanction for its adoption, its numerical strength steadily increased. In efficiency and training the Bombay Volunteer Artillery stands conspicuous, and the men have frequently been very highly commended for their excellent service and smartness on the guns. Looking back to the experimental stage of its existence it is satisfactory to know that the present Commandant, Major G. W. Roughton, has displayed unflagging zeal in getting the men thoroughly trained and equipped in a manner quite on a footing with the regulars. This undertaking, no one will deny, was a gigantic one, but the resolute determination which the Commandant showed in the organisation and discipline of the Corps was a sufficient assurance of its success, and the authorities may hail with satisfaction the result of such an arduous task. The popularity of the Corps cannot the better be proclaimed than by its rapid increase in strength, which is now deemed sufficient to entitle the Corps to a regular Adjutant, for the obtaining of whose services correspondence has already been entered upon, and it is to be hoped the result will prove satisfactory. The capability of the Corps has recently secured for it the use of the 6-inch B.-L. guns, the most modern type of armament with the working of which No. 1 Company has made itself very well acquainted. There is reason to hope that the splendid *esprit de corps* which is now maintained amongst the men will grow more ardent than ever by the interest which Major Roughton ever takes in them, and which is so manifest at the annual camps-of-exercise usually held at the Mahaluxmi Battery. The Camp this year commenced on Saturday, the 3rd instant, and the invitation to "turn out" met with a ready response from both the Fort and Byculla Companies. The regular attendance was splendid, and the men went at their drills and gun practice with smartness and precision. The warlike appearance of the Mahaluxmi Battery was in greater evidence while it was occupied by the Volunteers who took over entire charge of it, under Major G. W. Roughton. Under the shelter of the Fort and big guns there was a spread of canvas which housed the men of No. 2 Company, while No. 1 Company were accommodated in the barracks. Morning and evening drills, both company and gun, were the order of the day, and the men participated in the exercise in right military fashion. During the week the programme included a couple of smoking concerts, and the talent which contributed was both entertaining and successful.

On Saturday morning the Corps paraded for the first part of the annual inspection—actual practice on the 10-inch R. M. L. guns. Brigadier-General Gatacre, accompanied by Lieut.-Colonel

sional element come in. I venture to assure you—and I believe our Brigadier-General will bear me out in saying this—that that time has now arrived in our experience, and that if we are to continue to occupy the proud position that has been assigned to us in any defensive work Bombay may be called upon to undertake, we should have higher professional assistance than is at present given us. Gentlemen, your reception of what I have said shows your approval of the request we have made, and I am quite certain that his Excellency will do what he can to assist us in getting this further aid. We don't want it for our own sakes: we want it to carry out the work we have undertaken, and I am perfectly certain your Excellency will assist us to the utmost of your power. (Loud cheers.) There is in Calcutta an artillery corps not armed with such guns as we have to work; but the men are drawn from the same class as we are, and that corps has lately been given the services of an adjutant—our old friend Captain Morris. I think most of us know him, because he has given us so many hints and did us such good service in our last camp. The result of his appointment has been that the Calcutta Corps has made great advances, and if the same thing is done here, we shall be able at all events to strengthen our position. It is an evidence of his Excellency's great interest in us that he is here again to-night, and we may congratulate ourselves that what we promised him then has to a certain extent been carried out. I am sure his Excellency does not regret assisting us to get the Byculla head-quarters, the result of which has been to give a focus to the whole of No. 2 Company, and thereby to develop it in a most extraordinary manner. That was the object his Excellency had in view, and it is one which has been attained. I would ask you to-night, gentlemen, to do special honour to our visitor Lord Brassey. (Lord cheers.) Most of you I see before me are not included in what I may call the historic roll which is hung up in front of us. It is the original roll sent in to Government when we asked for the formation of the corps. Of the fifty-nine names then given fourteen still remain with us. Amongst them are No. 1 myself, No. 2, Mr. Perry, No. 3 Sergeant-Major Chart, and No. 4, Sergeant Pinde.—(cheers)—and I think that we may safely say that all of us have endeavoured so far as lay in our power to do what we could for the corps. I wont go through the remainder of the fourteen names, as some of them although still on the list, are not conspicuous by their presence here to-night. (Laughter.) This corps was formed in 1886—and I would ask you to remember that it was largely due to the initiation of Lord Brassey that we were formed. His Lordship is here again to-night, and after a lapse of six years we are able to tell him that we have now two companies, with nearly 240 men. If this state of things is satisfactory to his Excellency and Lord Brassey, it is infinitely more satisfactory to us. I will not detain you further, gentlemen, except to say not only for myself but also for the whole of the camp that our most hearty thanks are due to Sergeant-Major Chart and the staff who have assisted him in carrying out the arrangements of the camp on this occasion. (Loud cheers.) I was afraid in the middle of the week that the Sergeant Major's health would break down and he would have to leave us, but fortunately after one day's leave of absence he recovered. I think I may safely say that amongst the whole of the seven camps we have now had, not one has given more general satisfaction than that which has been run by Sergt-Major Chart. I will now ask you to drink to the health of his Excellency the Governor and to that of Lord Brassey, the orginator and founder of this corps. (Loud applause.)

The toast having been received with the utmost enthusiasm.

H. E. Lord Harris said: Major Roughton, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of this corps, I am exceedingly obliged to you for the kind way in which you have drunk our health and for the kind references made to me by your Commandant. As to the first point which he raised, I can assure you that so long as the Government of Bombay has anything to do with military matters—which is not likely to be much longer, as the all-wise home Government have decided that the Government of Bombay is incapable of the duty—(cries of "No, no,)—so long as we have anything to do with military matters we shall only be too glad to assist in rendering more efficient a corps, which has shown by its practical work in batteries its capacities for dealing with heavy arms; and by it patriotic readiness to render services in other directions that it is capable of defending the hearth and homes not only of Englishmen in India but also of Indians themselves. We are joined here to-night by one or two men from the old country—men who from their ability, from their wide experience, and from the opportunity they have had of officiating in public affairs possess that knowledge of what Greater Britain is which it is eminently desirable that most Englishmen should have, and I think it must be extremely gratifying to them to find themselves in an assembly of this character. They can at home see every day what the martial and patriotic spirit of the citizens of England has done for the old country in raising up a citizen army, and it must be intensely gratifying to them on coming so far afield to see the same spirit is in the breasts of Englishmen separated by thousands of miles from the old country. To see that this patriotic spirit amongst our countrymen enables them to work not only for the defence of the tight little island but also in defending the Greater Britain of which we here form a part. In doing so, as I before said, they not only protect the lives and property of English men and women, but they also materially aid in defending the Empire from the internal riots and disturbances by which the natives of the country are threatened. This being the first opportunity I have had, since the Bombay riots took place, of personally addressing a corps of Volunteers, I am bound to take advantage of the occasion for according the thanks of Government to you as part of the Volunteer branch of our army, a branch which rendered most distinguished and valuable services in several ways during the unfortunate and lamentable agitation which took place here last August. On behalf of Government I thank you most cordially for the public and patriotic spirit you showed in coming forward to assist in restoring order in the City of Bombay. I feel sure that that gratitude is not in the least confined to our own countrymen, but that the inhabitants of Bombay in general join in the expression of thanks, which on behalf of Government I now have the pleasure of conveying to you. (Loud cheers.) One of those gentlemen from the old country to whom I have referred, is my honourable friend, Lord Brassey, and it must be a peculiar pleasure to him to find how greatly this corps which he had so great a part in establishing, is flourishing. The corps has somewhat departed from the original idea, which was part of a scheme for establishing what were to be called naval volunteers at our ports. But when the scheme was worked out by the authorities at home it was found that the coast defence must be put on corps trained on land; the result was that the original idea was greatly altered, and naval volunteers are by degrees being converted into artillery corps, which, as I said last year, should be entitled here to the same honour as they have gained at home, where they have the distinction of being a part of the Royal Artillery. (Cheers.) I feel perfectly certain that Lord Brassey does not in any way grudge the departure that has taken place from the original idea, but recognises that the result is distinctly beneficial for the efficient defence of the shores of our country. He must from what he has seen to-night recognise that in the Volunteer Artillery of Bombay the Empire has gained a most important and valuable advantage—an advantage entirely due to that spirit of patriotism which we are proud to know is latent and is easily roused in the breast of every Englishman, whether at home or in the Greater Britain abroad. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I am extremely glad to have had the pleasure of attending the wind-up of your camp after a week's training. I have taken one opportunity of coming down and seeing you at practice, and I am extremely sorry I did not happen to be here this morning, for I hear you proved the efficiency of your training by shooting away the target twice. (Laughter and cheers.) This shows you have gained an efficiency, and which gives you a very strong claim upon the favourable consideration of the Government of Bombay or the Government of India. I trust this claim will be effectual in securing the advantage of the services of an adjutant, which I recognise, is most essential to the Corps, and which I can assure you, I shall have the greatest pleasure, if I have the opportunity, of supporting with all the power I have. (Loud and long continued applause.)

Lord Brassey, who was most enthusiastically received, said: Your Excellency, Major Roughton, and Gentlemen,—I thank you most sincerely for your too kind reception of my name, and for the more than merited acknowledgment, which you have been pleased to give of my early services in expressing approval of the idea, which led to the formation of this corps. We all of us admire the Volunteer movement, we admire it at home, and we all appreciate the enormous addition which has there been made to our military resources by the volunteer movement. But if we have that feeling in regard to the volunteer movement at home, much more must we entertain it in regard to the volunteer movement abroad, especially on this great dependency of the Crown, for here the sacrifices which are demanded of men to become efficient as volunteers are far greater than those which are required at home, and, man for man, the services of an efficient volunteer are even more valuable in India or any distant dependency of the Crown than they are at home. Well, I am very glad that the volunteer movement has taken root and so greatly flourished here. In India the great difficulty in regard to defence is to have a sufficient proportion of Europeans to lead in military matters. There are obvious difficulties in having here as many European soldiers as we could wish to see—difficulties of expense and other obstacles to which I need not more particularly allude. This being the case, it is gratifying to find that the volunteers have stepped in and done a great deal to supplement our resources in having the defence of India led by an adequate proportion of Europeans. We have had from Lord Harris some interesting allusions to the change which has been made, and I think wisely made, in the character of this corps, in converting it from what was originally proposed as a kind of naval force to one of a more distinctly military character. I believe that change was well advised. It is, no doubt, extremely difficult to keep up a volunteer force which is really and essentially naval—the fact is that men drawn from the land require so much instruction to become efficient as naval volunteers, that there is in reality no economy in attempting to provide the *personnel* of naval defence on the volunteering basis. There must be so much training of the volunteer that he is practically as expensive as a man bred up to the sea from his youth, and it is certain that well-drilled artillery volunteers, although only trained to the service of great guns in forts, would be able if occasion arose to go on board such vessels as the tonnage vessel in your harbour at Bombay, and do a good deal to help to work the guns in those ships with a very few days' training. Going on board as a military body they would be able to assist in that way as much as though they had called themselves naval volunteers, although not in the true sense of the word nautical men. It may be within your recollection that (although they had only sailing vessels at that time, and were, therefore, more dependent on nautical knowledge than now) in the days of Nelson the men who manned the guns were very largely recruited from the land, and did excellent service. I am not here to give you a long speech, and that will only say that I am very pleased that you are going forward and that as artillerymen you are doing excellent service to the country, and if called upon would do your duty thoroughly as Englishmen. (Loud and long-continued applause.)

The speeches were followed by a capital Christy Minstrel entertainment given by the B. V. A. Snowflakes. Messrs. Houghton and Davies manipulated the tambos, Messrs. Griffin and McAlpin extracted all the noise they could from the bones, and Mr. W. D. Forsyth acted as interlocutor. The orchestra was composed of Mr. J. Boon, piano; Messrs. Cross and Zorhorst, violin; and Mr. Blodwell banjo. Songs humorous and sentimental were contributed by Messrs. Coates, Jackson, Moffat, Wood, Marsland, McAlpin, Griffin, Boon, and Davies. The solos and choruses were excellently given, and the concert affording evidence that there is an abundance of musical gifts in the Corps. Hearty rounds of applause were given for Lord Harris and Lord Brassey when they left, and "three times three" was also given for the Major and the other officers. After a few more songs the convivial gathering concluded on the stroke of midnight with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne," and the National Anthem.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The annual inspection of the Southern Mahratta Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps took place at Hubli, on the 2nd and 3rd instant, under Major-General Sir G. B. Wolseley, K.C.B., who was accompanied from Belgaum by Captain Burton, D.A.A.G. The following officers of the Corps were present, viz.:—Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Whitcombe, Major W. W. Coen, Captains A. J. Hogg, G. W. Lindsley, W. B. Wright, W. Sargeaunt, 2nd-Lieutenant M.C. Clarke, and Lieutenant H. C. Johnstone, Adjutant; and the parade states howed 239 non-ommissoned officers and men. The battalion was drawn up in a line on the parade-ground and received the inspecting officer with the usual salute, after which it marched-past in column and quarter column. A scheme of attack and defence was executed, the position being a hill, about two miles distant. The defenders were assailed from three directions, viz., in front and on both flanks. After the companies were formed up the General made the following address:—Colonel Whitcombe, Officers, N.-C. Officers, and men of the Southern Maratha Railway Volunteer Corps,—This is the third year I have had the pleasure of inspecting your battalion, and after each inspection I have pointed out to you what I thought defective in your drill and manœuvres. This morning I have seen you march-past for the first time, and wish to explain to you that I have never called upon you to do so before, because I have always felt that such ceremonial performances do not really appertain to a soldier's calling, and I was under the impression that they would be omitted altogether from the recently-published infantry drill. Such is not the case, therefore as soldiers it behoves us to subordinate our own personal opinions to the wishes of those in authority over us. Your march-past to-day was exceedingly steady and good, and your attack and defence were both intelligently carried out, but I noticed again to-day a little of the same waste of ammunition that I spoke to you about when here last year. When engaged in fighting one force against another, you must all try and make your fight as nearly as possible like real warfare, and never fire a shot, except when you have a definite object to fire at. With this exception I was greatly pleased with the steady persistent way in which the attack was pushed home, and also with the well-timed retreat of the defending force from the advanced position which saved them from an enfilading fire from the attacking force on the right flank. I am much pleased with your good turn-out and general appearance to-day, and I am also pleased to find that your ball practice this year is a steady improvement upon last year's course, so far as it has gone; and your general conduct has I am glad to hear been very satisfactory. One point upon which I desire to make a few remarks is the paucity of officers in this battalion, and this is a shortcoming noticeable not only in this, but common generally amongst most Volunteer Corps. The value of the volunteer movement has been so cordially acknowledged both at home and in this country, that I earnestly trust that the recent appeals of those in authority to all Civilians in this country may be loyally responded to, and that before long we shall find all those who have hitherto held aloof from joining this laudable movement, coming cheerfully forward to enrol themselves as members of their local corps, and in due time qualifying themselves for the commissioned ranks. If gentlemen in the Civil Service and in Railway and other companies in this country, will not set this good example to those under them, how can we expect these valuable corps of volunteers to be disciplined and maintained? The English army occupies the unique and proud position of being the only voluntary army in the whole world. All British soldiers, therefore, are volunteers and in the truest sense all good volunteers are soldiers. For a soldiers' trade is to kill and overpower his enemy. But why? We try to kill and overpower our enemy, to save from that enemy our Queen, our country, and our families—and you volunteers who have other trades to follow yet still find time to learn this art of soldiering, are, I maintain, true and zealous brothers-in-arms. This is the last time I shall have the pleasure of inspecting this battalion, but before bidding you farewell, I will read to you an extract which I made from an account of a gallant service done by a small party of volunteers during the Mutiny. "A party of seventy-five volunteers (Meerut British Volunteers) marched from Meerut to attack a body of Goojurs and mutineers in a village, named Seekree. The village was fired and the gallant little band returned to cantonments at 7 p.m., having marched sixteen miles, fought for four hours, killed more than double their own number, and counter-marched sixteen miles in soaking rain, between 2 a.m. and 7 p.m. The District Volunteers received the cordial thanks of Government for this service." This is an extract from narratives of events regarding the Mutiny in India of 1857-58, compiled in the Foreign Department Press. The mounted volunteers were led by Captain D'Oyly and Tyrwhitt; Mr. (afterwards Lieutenant) Farnell, Mr. Dunlop, and Mr. Nuthall accompanied the others. The exact force was as follows:—Europeans mounted 33, Duffadars 1, Sikhs 7, Artillery Sergeants 2, Artillery Golandaks 8, Infantry Sergeants 2, and Drummers 22—total 75. I quote this as an example of what volunteers may be expected to do in case of emergency and in support of my opinion as to the value of the movement. I now bid you all farewell and Godspeed."

The Corps then marched home to the strains of the Band, and at 1-30 p.m. the whole of the non-commissioned officers and men were entertained at a sumptuous tiffin provided in the Institute.

It will probably surprise many people to learn that the methods of the Russian Press Censorship are sometimes adopted in England. Such, however, the *Westminster Gazette* asserts, is the fact; for the Sheffield City Council have decided by 19 votes to 16 to follow a precedent already set in some other towns to furnish a "blotting out" apparatus in every Free Library. The censorship is to be applied, however, not at present to books, but only to newspapers—the librarians being instructed "to blott out all betting and gambling news from the papers taken in." But is it really *all*? Stock Exchange quotations are specially exempted. Yet is there no gambling in stocks at Sheffield? It is the way of mankind however, to—

Compound for sins they are inclined to
By damning those they have no mind to.

UNVEILING OF DR. MACKICHAN'S PORTRAIT.

A very interesting ceremony, in connection with the unveiling of the portrait of Dr. Mackichan, the popular Principal of the Wilson College, was performed, on Saturday evening, by the Hon. Mr. Birdwood, in the hall of the College, Chowpatty. The hall and the gallery were overcrowded by the friends and admirers of Dr. Mackichan and the students of the Wilson College. The portrait, which is a faithful one is an excellent work of art. It was subscribed for by the Professors and students of the Wilson College, who had raised a sum of Rs. 4,000 to perpetuate the memory of Dr. Mackichan, who has devoted his life to the promotion of mental and social welfare of the Indian students. The portrait, which has cost about Rs. 3,000, was executed by Mr J. Guthrie, a Scotch artist.

Professor Velinkar, in opening the proceedings, said:—Hon. Sir, ladies, and gentlemen,—I consider it both a honour and privilege to have got this opportunity of presenting you with a history of the movement which this evening comes to a happy termination. When in the middle of the year 1889, teachers and students moved in procession to the spacious building, which was from this time to be our new College, and when in words solemn and impressive we heard the praise of that good and saintly man whose name that building was to bear, to the minds of many of us was present at the same time the thought of one whose connection with that building was no less intimate and who was living and moving in our midst. And as we passed up and down the broad staircase, it struck us as strange that while the marble slab, which tells the official story of erection of the new building, spoke of the architect under whose advice the work was planned, and of the engineer under whose supervision it was executed, and of the Governor during whose rule it was completed, it should have been silent about the one man to whom the conception, and execution and completion of the work were mainly due—the Principal of the Institution. We strongly felt that in the new College or rather the new building there should be placed a visible memorial of Dr. Mackichan's exertions which were principally instrumental in bringing about the erection of that building. We felt that this was an act of duty and justice both with the past and present students of the College and its friends who appreciated Dr. Mackichan's work and services would perform with the greatest alacrity and willingness; and accordingly in the month of August of the same year we started a fund to commemorate the services of Dr. Mackichan to the cause of education in the Presidency generally and to the Wilson College in particular. Our expectations were fully justified, and the memoral we present to-day, though small and inadequate, is a genuine outcome of the desire of the subscribers to it to make by a visible symbol their sincere appreciation of Dr. Mackichan's work amongst them as an education is genrally and as Principal of Wilson College in particular. Of the nature and character of that work ladies and gentlemen, you are all aware, you who know and esteem Dr. Mackichan; but on an occasion like this when we are taking part in the ceremony of unveiling a portrait of his, it will not be inappropriate to make mention of some of the virtues and qualities which this memorial is intended to bring before our minds. It is not for me to speak of the Principal's qualities and characteristics as a public man. He is a prominent and familiar figure in Bombay Society; whether as an earnest and practial educationist or as a wise and powerful speaker or as a true and sincere wisher of the religious and social amelioration of the people among whom he has come to work, he is cansantly before your eyes, and it is for you to form your estimate of his merits, and that you have formed a very high estimate appears from the memorial to which you have contributed. As one long connected with the college, first as a student, and then as a teacher, I can speak with more propriety and more confidence of what Dr. Mackichan is to us in the College, and I feel I am speaking the soberest truth when I say that the Wilson College cannot be even conceived without the doctor. Those who belong to the College will bear me out when I say that Dr. Mackichan's work is so deeply written upon the history of the College that it will not be forgotten, that it cannot be forgotten so long as the College lasts. The inscription on the portrait which is to be now unveiled speaks of the erection of the new College building which, it says truly enough, was mainly due to Dr. Mackichan's exertions. But the erection of which it tells is after all a small part of the Principal's work amongst us; it is the erection of the College in another sense in a moral sense that gives him a claim to the lasting gratitude of every Wilsonian, and entitles him to a permanent place in his heart. He and his colleagues have sent for the beneficent influences which hundreds of men have carried into their lives; and I have no doubt that many there are in this very hall who even now look back with thankfulness to the time when they were first brought within the pale of those influences. The characters of one generation of students have been already moulded for good by the life and teachings of the doctor. For the moral influence that Dr. Mackichan wields over his students is unique, and is due to no one cause. There is no department of the student's life which does not come within the Principal's notice: he is with them everywhere. His generous purposes, his large sympathies, his wonderful knowledge of native life and manners open to him many a corner of students' lives which to other Principals must remain always closed. Is it the class-room? There is the Principal's clear, grave, manly voice—his thoughtful look, his earnest attitude, his unfailing anxiety to adapt his teaching to the level of his pupil's intelligence. Is it the Literary Society's meeting? The Doctor is the life and soul of it and throws himself into the proceedings with the eagerness of a student, who has just entered College—not, however, without a serious purpose. For here he can watch the natural flow of his pupil's thoughts and lead them to truth by paths more smooth than those across which the way of the ordinary teacher lies. Is it the Principal's private room or his own home? He is even accessible to his students, willing to hear their wants, ever ready with his advice, sympathy and support. Is it preparation for any of the University Examinations—those great trials of a student's life? There is not wanting the advice, the hint, the word of encouragement, or it may be the gentle rebuke. Each one is approached according to his individual condition and is made to feel that the Principal knows his own (men). Nor is the student's home void of the Principal's influence. The paternal solicitude of the Doctor has discovered the surroundings of each student—who his friends and parents are, and in many a Hindoo home the Doctor's name is regarded as that of a good and benevolent friend. And when sorrow and sickness comes many a time is the gentle footstep of the Principal heard in the sufferer's little room, and words of sympathy and comfort pour forth from the feeling heart. I have said, ladies and gentlemen, that the truest and most lasting monument of Dr. Mackichan's is in the hearts of his students; but "men are we," and we love to manifest our "human feelings" by visible tokens like the one you see before you, however inadequate such tokens may be to express the depth and fullness of our sentiments. I hope this portrait will be the exact likeness of the Doctor's physical self. I am confident that it will suggest to us the thoughts of those moral and mental characteristics which I have just now described in my own feeble words; and to which the words of the poet are so exactly and truly applicable:—

"In colleges and halls in ancient days,
When Learning, Virtue, Piety and Truth,
Were precious and inculcated with care,
There dwelt a sage called Discipline His head
Not yet by Time completely silver'd o'er,
Bespoke him past the rounds of freakish youth,
But strong for services still and unimpaire'd
His eye was meek and gentle, and a smile
Played on his lips and in his speech was heard
Paternal sweetness dignity and love.
The occupation dearest to his heart
Was to encourage goodness. He would stroke
The head of modest ingenuous worth
That blush at his own praise and press the youth
Close to his side that pleased him. Learning grew
Beneath his care a thriving vigorous plant;
The mind was well-informed the passions held
Subordinate and diligence was choice."

Such may the portrarit represent him to us, for such he actually is. And now Hon'ble Sirs, ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of the subscribers to the memorial I present this portrait to the College, and hope that the gift will be acceptable to Dr. Mackichan; and I now beg of you, Honble Sir, to unveil this portrait which marks our appreciation of the good Principal's worth.—(Loud and prolonged cheers.)

The Hon. Mr. Birdwood, who was received most enthusiastically, said: Dr. Mackichan, Mr. Velinkar, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It gives me much satisfaction to be here this evening, and will give me sincere pleasure to comply presently with the request, which has just been made to me; for I regard the occasion as one of special interest to all who are interested in the cause of education in this city. (Cheers.) The very name of this college, in whose great hall we are now assembled, takes us back in thought to a time, early in this century, when Western learning was represented here by a very small band of workers, among whom, however, the great and good Dr. Wilson was a conspicuous figure. (Applause.) It was not for his learning only that he became a power in the land. He was, indeed, a man of stupendous learning. In the course of a long and studious life he had delved deep in the mine of knowledge, and had placed under contribution the treasures both of East and West; and what he had acquired largely he did not keep for himself, but imparted for the benefit of others with a liberal hand. Thus he became great as a scholar and as a teacher too; but, it was as a man, a true man, moving among men and concerned greatly in the highest interests of his fellow-men, that he was greater still. By sheer force of character, by loveliness of character, and nobility of soul, shown in a thousand genial and pleasant ways in his daily intercourse with others, he impressed his personality strongly and worthily on his fellow-citizens of two successive generations. He taught them thus by precept and by example, and endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact; so that when he passed away, the loss was felt to be a personal one by many of all creeds and classes in this great city. Such a life could not be barren of results. It has been said that

"The evil that men do lives after them;
The good is oft interred with their bones."

But that happily was not the case as regards Dr. Wilson's life-work in Bombay. That work has been carried on, and has been extended, and we all know that Dr. Wilson's mantle has fallen on a successor in every way capable of carrying on the work vigorously and successfully. (Cheers.) We know that to Dr. Mackichan's zeal and untiring energy is due the erection on this site of surpassing beauty of a collegiate building, which, while admirably suited to the purposes for which it was designed, has this merit also to commend it that it is not an architectural blot on the fair scene, but with its gabled roofs and pointed turrets is in itself an added charm to the landscape. (Cheers.) Within these walls, the Free General Assembly of the Church of Scotland has placed, under the Principal a staff of able professors and teachers, who have founded the system of education here established on a thoroughly sound basis. The results are seen in the annual examination lists of the University; but it was not to build a stately home for learning only and to help students merely to pass examinations that Dr. Mackichan has worked in our midst. He has had a higher aim; and has sought, as Dr. Wilson did, to influence by life and example the lives and characters of his students. He knows well that "Manners are not idle, but the fruit of loyal nature and of noble mind," and he has striven, therefore, to send from this college, at the close of their course of study, a succession of young men, who, whatever their position in life may thereafter be, shall to the end of their lives be loyal to the truth, sincere and honest in thought, in word, and deed, and hating every form of evil, cleave always to what is good. That this ideal has been no vain and idle dream, I think there must be some here who can cordially testify. In listening just now to the glowing address delivered by Mr. Velinkar, it seemed to me that the students on whose behalf he speaks do indeed appreciate most gratefully the value of the influences, which have been exerted on their behalf. The incident which has brought us together is indeed most gratifying, and is calculated to give us all an assurance that the good work which is done here will bear lasting fruit. The students of this college are never likely to forget their Principal and all they owe to him. They need no portrait to keep alive his memory; but though that is so, they have testified nevertheless in a most appropriate manner their good-will to Dr. Mackichan and their gratitude for what he has done for them. (Cheers.) Ladies and gentlemen, I will not detain you longer, but proceed to perform the function for which we have met together. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

The hon. gentleman then unveiled the portrait amidst the deafening cheers of the assembly.

Rev. Dr. Mackichan said: It is intended that the proceedings of this evening should be brief, but I cannot allow them to come to a close without expressing the deep sense of the honour which has been done me this evening and my heartfelt gratitude to those to whose generous heart and to whose effort this presentation is due. I have been often touched by the gratitude of Indian students, but on this occasion I feel doubly touched, because that gratitude extends to the work of many years of my life, and sums up their expression of what they felt regarding the works of those years. Of course no one can have listened to the statements made this evening regarding myself without feeling that they are far too generous, and that they are undeserved. I therefore feel on an occasion like this not only encouraged by these tokens of affection, but also deeply impressed by a sense of my own unworthiness of the commendation that has been bestowed upon me. I take it, therefore, that this is the description of what a principal of a college should be and I gain from this meeting instructions for my future guidance in regard to what work I have to do amongst you, and it will certainly be my endeavour to live up as far as God may enable me to the estimate which has been put before you during such years of life as are left to me. But I wish you to distinctly remember that no result has been achieved in connection with the work in this college with its growth and its progress in which others besides myself have not had a large share. You must always remember that the professors, teachers, and the students of the college should be united together in one common interest and should have one common work; and this ideal has been to a large extent realised in the experience of the past years. I must express my indebtedness to those who worked with me, both European and Indian colleagues, and the students of the college, without whose co-operation the progress of education in the college would have been impeded. I may say that we have come to this country to spend our lives amongst young men of India, and it is amongst them that we desire to live and labour, that their interests are our interests, and that we have no other interests in the land than their good and then their advancement. (Applause.) I assure you that we have conscientiously striven to forward those interests. Let me say in conclusion what my own idea about the Indian student is, that he is always grateful for all that is done for him. (Applause.) I do not believe that any workers in India in any sphere of life have better won the gratitude and affection of the people of this land than those who are connected in the work of educating them, and I have never heard any instance of ingratitude on the part of Indian students, whose living instances of gratitude an overwhelming. (Loud applause.)

A hearty vote of thanks to the Hon. Mr. Birdwood for kindly unveiling the portrait terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The first annual athletic meeting in connexion with the above will take place on the Marine Lines ground on Thursday and Friday next. The following will be the programme of events for each day:—

Thursday—1. Cricket-ball throwing. 2. Hurdles for boys under sixteen. 3. Hundred-yards race for boys under fourteen. 4. Hurdles, open. 5. High jump for boys under sixteen. 6. High jump open. 7. Quarter-mile race, for boys under sixteen. 8. Pole jump open. 9. One-mile race open.

Friday—1. Wide jump, open. 2. 100 yards, for boys under sixteen. 3. Quarter mile, open. 4. 100 yards, for boys under twelve. 5. Wide jump, for boys under sixteen. 6. 220 yards, for boys under fourteen. 7. 100 yards, open. 8. Half-mile, for boys under sixteen. 9. Steeplechase, open. These sports are open to all schools belonging to the Association, not more than two representatives from each school competing for each event. The school gaining the largest number of marks will be entitled to hold the Association's challenge shield for one year. In addition to this medals will be awarded to the first and second in each event.

Entrance-fees 4as. for the senior and 2as. for the junior events. Entries close on Monday.

Reserved accommodation will be provided on the ground for members of the Association and their families. The general public will be admitted to the reserved enclosure on payment of Re. 1 per head per day; ladies free. Tickets to be obtained at the entrance to the pavilion.

Mr. John Burns obviously holds his opponents and enemies very cheaply, and has a profound contempt for them, to boot. This is how he concluded his annual New Year's address to his constituents:—"Labour work is what I have gone to Parliament for, and for it am working. I am told that I am to be opposed by a banker on one side and by bigots on the others. I shall sweep the floor with both of them. (Loud cheers.) Finance and fanaticism are to fight against a Labour man. But let me say that, if I am combated here, I will carry the fight to every constituency where men who hold those views are standing. What we did on the London County Council we will do three times over on the parliamentary election. (Cheers.) From whom am I to take my marching orders? From men who fancy they are Admirable Crichtons, Pitts, and Bolingbrokes, but who have not got sufficient brains and ability to run a whelk-stall? (Cheers and laughter.) I have had enough of fighting to last a lifetime. In the year to come there is going to be the same combat, and I am going into it with my hat off." (Cheers.)

THE BERAR DIRECTORSHIP OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The present Director of Public Instructions of the Province is going to retire from service towards the close of the next month, and a question has naturally risen as to who would succeed him. The Province is very small and being under the excellent British management, it has made very rapid strides. It is to a great measure a colonised Province with importations from Bombay. The bar is in an enviably thriving condition, and the Educational Department of the Province is the most attractive. It is controlled by a Director of Public Instruction assisted by an Educational Inspector. The highest educational institutions in the Province are the two High Schools at Amraoti and Akola. Amraoti is the metropolis of the Province and has a population nearly double of that of Akola. In opulence, grandeur, and everything else, the whole city has probably no rival, even in the Central Provinces, the city of Nagpur being excepted. Naturally enough this town, therefore, is very anxious as to who succeeds Rao Bahadur Jatar. The circumstances under which the Directorship of the Province has been for the last eighteen years under two consecutive natives are very peculiar. "D. G. P." has already pointed out this fact to you. To show that the native administration has been successful, a comparative statement of the percentage of schoolgoing boys to the population was essential. To state that the province has advanced under a native Director is no argument. Since the Province came under British management and superintendence, there has been so much increase in population, wealth, and enterprise that the results shown by "D. G. P." are the natural outcome of these circumstances. His arguments can equally contribute to the success of any other Administrator whatever. I do not write this to depreciate the administrations of the two officers which are undoubtedly successful in their own way.

Now then as the place is about to fall vacant, some people wish to see it filled up by natives alone. Rumours are on the gate that some Englishman from the Educational Departments of the sister Provinces is to be imported. It is, they say, almost decided that Mr. Aitken, the head-master at Akola, the only Englishman in the Department, its oldest servant several times an officiating Director of the Province is to be passed over. Mr. Mahajani, the Educational Inspector, who had never yet had any chance to officiate in the post, is also to be passed over. Mr. Aitken's career as Head-master at Akola has been eminently successful since his return from sick leave in 1885. Nothing but his tact, discipline, and rigour could uphold against numerous odds a tottering school in a comparatively backward town. He first went home towards the close of 1883, after a long and continued service of nearly seventeen years. For three years immediately preceding 1883, Mr. Aitken's work was rather unsuccessful. Much has been made of this failure by the Press here, which unfortunately is biassed against this officer. The local authorities are in favour of Mr. Aitken and most men earnestly wish him to succeed. There are, however, others who do not wish him to get the post, not because they have any fault to point in aim, but because he is not a native. The native Press on Bombay side does not know any facts except those communicated by informants from this place. The informant of *Native Opinion* has gone so far as to say that Mr. Aitken is unsuitable for the post. Of the three Anglo-Indian papers in the province, the *Pramad Sindhu* of Amraoti and the *Vaidarbha* of Akola have taken up the cause of Natives. The former, however, has no fault to find with Mr. Aitken, except that he is an Englishman, and that he would be provided elsewhere more substantially. The *Vaidarbha* is bold in its attack on Mr. Aitken and compares him with Mr. Mahajani. The *Berar Samachar*, the oldest organ in the Province and conducted by a graduate of the University of Bombay, contends for Mr. Aitken and then for Mr. Mahajani. Mr. Atken's sacrifice to the cause of education of this province, his silent interest in his pupils, his aversion to all vulgarism, his unostentatious and unassuming manners, or in fact his whole and entire character, which at once awes and impresses those who can know and understand him have drawn to him many admirers. If he were passed over there are many who will feel for him. He is being wantonly ignored and set down as being for ever barred from preferment. Most papers on Bombay side in some editorial notes, looking for all the world like inspired ones have taken up the controversy and wish the place were filled up by some native if not of the Berar Educational Department at least of some other sister Department. But it is very strange none of them should even incidentally urge his claims. The disadvantages of importing an outsider as the Head of a Department cannot be too much exaggerated. But the agitators of this controversy are blind to any truths and deaf to any reasons. Every Department has its own traditions and idiosyncrasies often useful to it. An outsider can have no sympathy for them. An outsider is sure to spread a sort of anarchy till he is acquainted with the policy and working of the Department. The *Sudharaka* of Poona urges the local authorities to protest against the Government's appointing an Englishman, as the province has mainly to take care of its primary education, and, therefore, renders the nomination of a native, knowing the Vernaculars necessary. If this be the only ground why a native should be given the post Mr. Aitken's selection will obviate the difficulty of finding an Englishman, knowing the Vernacular of the Province. If an outsider whether Native or European were appointed to this post, service in this particular Department will have an association peculiar to it and also detrimental to it. All service has its highest place open to those entering it, and there can be no reason why an outsider should be placed over all the servants of long standing already in the department. This peculiar inability attached to educational service of the province will gratuitously interfere with the claims of all who have entered the department before it comes to be controlled by the whims of a few agitators. It is probable, however, an outsider may get the place, but it is not probable he will be a native. The public cannot reasonably resent such an appointment, because they have no sympathy for the present servants of the department, but they want to sacrifice the many to one individual whom their imagination has given a right to this place, which perhaps does not exist. Last Sunday in the evening there was a general meeting of the Sarvajanik Sabha. After much discussion it was decided to send in a memorial to the Government of India praying for the nomination of a native to this post when it falls vacant. The papers here first opened the controversy, appealed to others to take it up, and are now congratulating themselves on the fact of having numerous people to take up views in unison with them. The Bombay Press, it must be remembered, was quite indifferent in 1883 when Rao Bahadur Jatar got the post. We hear Madras, Calcutta, Poona, Bombay, &c., are also asked to submit memorials to the Government for the sake of what they call the native cause. Their view may be right, their contention strong, but is Mr. Aitken to be sacrificed? Is the whole Department to be insulted, outraged, and told that it has none able to administer it? In 1885 when Mr. LeeWarner was appointed temporarily to the Directorship of the Bombay Educational Department; or only three months ago when Mr. Monro of the Central Provinces was appointed to the Directorship of Madras, the whole Press of Bombay and Madras was unanimous in condemning the appointments on graver grounds. Injustice done to Mr. Aitken may from a party point of view be a gain, but those who will occasion it are simply shortsighted. If the servants of the Department are discontented, it is the children of the masses whose character and mental development will suffer, and those of the agitators who may afford to train by their own examples and by private employment of teachers their own children. Such is the position of affairs which I hope your readers will now understand and will watch the nomination with as much earnestness as most of us.—Yours, &c.,

A VOICE FROM AMRAOTI.

Amraoti, Feb. 8.

The return of a long missing son to his mother has occurred in Newcastle-on-Tyne. About twelve years ago a boy, named Ralph Swailes, five years of age, strayed from his parents, people in humble circumstances, who, despite all their efforts, failed to recover him, and concluded that he had fallen into the river and been drowned. Years passed, the father died, and the mother moved to another part of the city. The other night a young man in the uniform of the 5th Fusiliers entered she house and stated that inquiries he had made led him to believe she was his mother. The woman quickly and joyfully identified him. The man's account of his disappearance was that he had been found wandering by the police in a neighbouring borough, and sent to the workhouse where he remained some years. He afterwards worked on a farm, then went to sea in a fishing-smack, and finally enlisted. Hearing incidentally from a recruit that people bearing his own name had lost a son, he made inquiries, with the above result. The son expects shortly to be sent to India. Mrs. Swailes, however, has determined to petition the authorities, asking them, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, to allow her son to remain in the district.

OPENING OF A NEW DISPENSARY IN POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Feb. 10.

This afternoon, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief opened the Sir Dinshaw Manekjee Petit Charitable Dispensary, in the presence of a large and fashionable gathering, composing the principal military and civil inhabitants of Poona. The Dispensary is a substantially built and ornate structure at the back of the Connaught market, in the middle of a large space known as Stopford Square, which the Cantonment Committee intend converting into a garden. The style of architecture is semi-gothic and was designed by Major Duperier, and erected under the supervision of Mr. John Henderson. It has separate waiting rooms for male and famale patients, a room for the medical officer, a storeroom and dispensary. In the front above the verandah is a stone bearing the name of the building, whilst on the wall beneath the front veraadah is a large stone bearing the following inscription:—

This building was erected
at a cost of Rs 9,930,
by
the philanthropic individual
whose name it bears,
for the relief of the suffering poor
of this

PRESENTATION IN POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FEB. 10.

A LARGE gathering, comprising the principal inhabitants of Poona, and a number of gentlemen from Bombay, among the latter being Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart, and Mr. Narayan Vishvanath Mandlik, assembled in the Nusserwanjee Petit Hall, which had been beautifully decorated for the occasion to witness the presentation of an address to Rao Saheb Balcrishna Sayana, an old and respected inhabitant of Poona, and one of the principal business men in the cantonment, congratulating him on the honour conferred on him by Government. Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dr. Dustoor Hoshang Jamasp took the chair, and opened the proceedings with a few complimentary remarks.

Mr. Rajana Lingoo, secretary of the presentation committee, read an address expressing the warm congratulations of the friends and admirers of Mr. Balcrishna on the honour conferred on him, mentioning the many services he had rendered to the community from time to time, and hoping he might long be spared to continue in the same good work.

The address, enclosed in a beautifully-ornamented silver casket, was then presented to the Rao Saheb, and was accompanied by a handsome Cashmere shawl.

Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahbudin in a very neat speech gave testimony to the personal work and merit of Rao Saheb Balcrishna not only as a public-spirited man, but also in private life, as an honest, energetic, and straightforward gentleman.

Rao Saheb Balcrishna Sayana returned thanks for the kind expressions used on his behalf and spoke of the cordial relations which had always existed between himself and numerous European officers and gentlemen with whom he had had business dealings during the past forty years as well as his numerous friends among the native community, mentioning Rao Bahadurs Nagarkar and Bhide, Kazi Shahbudin, and the late Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik. Rao Saheb Balcrishna concluded by thanking those present for their kindness in presenting the valuable gift he had just received.

Surgeon-Colonel Atkins, on behalf of the Poona Cantonment Committee, offered the heartiest congratulations to the Rao Saheb on his preferment.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and the distribution of flowers and garlands concluded the ceremony, and before the large assembly dispersed a local photographer took some photographs of a group of those present with Sir Dinshaw and Rao Saheb Balcrishna in the centre.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT VAJIRIA.

A VAJIRIA correspondent writes:—The Commissioner, N. D., who happened to be at Vajiria on a tour of inspection gave away prizes to the Kumars studying in the Rewakanta Talukdari School, at Vajiria, on Tuesday evening. Flags with evergreens were hung all over the way leading from the Officers' Quarters to the school including its compound, which looked to great advantage. The principal Officers and Thakors of the Sankheda Mewas and various gentlemen taking interest in the cause of education had assembled in numbers by 4 p.m. Mr. and Mrs. Reid arrived at 5 p.m. accompanied by Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Hormusji Nanavati, Assistant Political Agent, Rewakanta. After going round the quarters of the Kumars Mr. and Mrs. Reid entered the school hall, the entrance door of which was decorated with the inscription of the letters "Welcome." After the introduction of the Kumars being made by the Assistant Political Agent, Mr. and Mrs. Reid took their seats. Mr. Reid tested some of the Kumars and inspected the result sheets of the past two years. All the Kumars, under the direction of Mr. G. R. Gupte, head-master, successfully rendered several pretty songs and choruses in Gujersti, which were highly appreciated by both Mr. and Mrs. Reid.

The prizes were then awarded to the Kumars who passed the Annual Examination in 1892. The distribution of garlands, bouquets of flowers, attar, pan-supari, &c., being over, Mr. Reid in concert with Mrs. Reid left the school to have a look at the gymnastic feats of the Kumars. Both Mr. and Mrs. Reid expressed their great satisfaction especially at the feats of Kumar Shri Narsingji Vakhutsinji of Sannore. The result shows that no pains were spared by the head-master in this branch of the curriculum. The intelligent manners and cleanliness of the Kumars specially attracted much attention of Mr. and Mrs. Reid, which reflects the highest credit on the intelligent supervision of the head-master. Mr. and Mrs. Reid left the school premises, and were conducted through by the Assistant Political Agent and head-master. Thus to the entire satisfaction of all present the proceedings terminated. The present was the first occasion on which a Commissioner of the Division visited this part of the country, and it was graced by the presence of Mrs. Reid who is so widely known to bear sympathetic interests for the welfare of Native women and their advance intellectually. The visit was, therefore, looked upon as creating special interest in which the Chiefs as well as the entire population delightfully took part and expressed their obligations to the honoured visitors.

TEMPERANCE MEETING AT AHMEDABAD.

A PUBLIC meeting of all interested in the cause of temperance, writes a local correspondent, was held on Friday, at 6 p.m., in the hall of the Hemabhai Institute, when Mr. Arthur Pease, Member of the Royal Opium Commission, and Mr. Joseph G. Alexander, secretary, Anti-Opium Society, expressed their views on the important question of temperance. Among those present were the following:—

The Hon'ble R. B. Ranchhodlal Chhotalal, Mr. Arthur Pease, Mr. Dayaram Giáumal, C.S., Mr. J. G. Alexander, Prof. D. S. Setna, Rev. T. F. King, Mr. L. M. Wadia, barrister-at-law, R. B. Krishnamkhram Atmaram, Seth Mulchandbhai Hathising, Mr. Haridas Vibaridas, Member of the Royal Opium Commission, Dr. Tribhovandas Motichand, Mr. Ishwarlal Oshhavram, R. S. Madhavlal Harribal, Mr. Uttamram Narbheram, Mr. Keshavlal Motilal Vakil, Mr. Khusaldas Gokaldas, Mr. Krishnarao Bholanath, and many others.

Mr. L. M. Wadia proposed and Mr. Ishwarlal seconded that the Hon'ble R. B. Ranchhodlal should take the chair.

The Hon'ble R. B. Ranchhodlal, having taken the chair, introduced Mr. Arthur Pease and Mr. Joseph G. Alexander to the meeting. Mr. Arthur Pease, having then been asked by the president to address the meeting spoke in very impressive terms on the advantages of total abstinence. He dealt with the physical, social, and moral sides of the question of abstinence; and in conclusion, having taken a high religious standpoint, exhorted the audience in a very touching manner to become total abstainers in order that their life may be pure and godly.

The Hon'ble R. B. Ranchhodlal Chhotalal then moved the following resolution:—

This meeting, in view of the facts—(1) That the Imperial Government has introduced into Parliament a Bill conferring on the inhabitants of each locality in the United Kingdom the power of totally prohibiting the public sale of intoxicating liquors in their midst, which Bill is supported by a majority of the present House of Commons, and is likely to be passed by that House in the coming session; (2) That the claim of the Indian people to protection from the liquor-traffic is even stronger than that of the United Kingdom, seeing that the ancient customs of India are opposed to the consumption of alcoholic beverages, the use of which is expressly forbidden by the three principal religions of this country, Hinduism, Mahomedanism, and Buddhism;—respectfully requests the Council of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association to arrange for the introduction in the House of Commons at the earliest possible date of a resolution to the following effect:—"That the people of British India ought to be protected against the drink traffic by a measure conferring upon the adult residents of each ward in municipal areas and of each village outside those areas the power of requiring, whereby a majority of two-thirds they so desire, that any existing shop for the sale of intoxicating drinks in their locality shall be closed, and that any proposed shop for such sale shall not be opened."

The proposition, having been seconded by Mr. Ishwarlal Oshhavram, Mr. Alexander rose to support it; and in doing so he treated the question of temperance from a legal point of view. Having briefly but clearly and succinctly explained the legal aspect of the question, and the feasibility of the proposition, he requested the gentlemen present to accept and communicate the resolution to the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association in order that steps may be taken for the putting it into practice, and thereby securing the happiness of the present and future generations of the Indian subjects of the British Empire.

Dr. Benjamin spoke a few words in support of the resolution, which was then put to vote and carried *nem. con.*

The president proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturers. The proposition was carried with acclamation. A vote of thanks to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair terminated the proceedings.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Aden.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE public will await details of the fresh encounter between English and French troops in West Africa with much curiosity and some anxiety. On the first occasion there seemed to be no reason to doubt that the unfortunate occurrence was the result of a pure blunder on the part of a French subaltern. Both the English and the French troops were proceeding against the enemy, and the French officer confounded the British camp with that of the Sofas. This sort of mistake, however, is hardly likely to have been repeated within so short a period, and it is not easy to conjecture how the second collision could have come about. There can be no question on the other hand, that, at a time when the sentiments entertained and expressed regarding England by the majority of the French newspapers are the reverse of friendly, incidents of this kind are exceedingly unfortunate. Even if they are the result of a mistake, they are apt to be seized upon by the enemies of peace as a pretext for inflammatory harangues, which are ill-calculated to promote good-will and amity between the two countries.

OFFICIAL telegraphic despatches, received at Shanghi from Kirin, state that the remnants of the insurgents decimated last winter by the troops of the Viceroy Li in the Jehol country and Ch'aoyang near Newchwang having fled to the Yallo territory, on the Corean borders, are again making themselves felt in that region, the local troops and the Corean authorities on the borders being too week to crush them. A number of villages on the frontier have already been devastated.

MR. WILSON, one of the members of the Opium Commission, it may be remembered, charged the Government of India more than once with having behaved unfairly and improperly in collecting and presenting evidence before the Commissioners. He stated his case fully in writing, and this has now been considered by the Commission, Lord Brassey and his colleagues, Mr. Wilson, of course, excepted, who have intimated officially to the Government that in their opinion he has failed to prove the charges made.

THE following outward voyages from Portsmouth to India during the remainder of the relief season have been arranged:—For Karachi the third transport Avoca leaves Portsmouth on the 10th February: for Bombay the Serapis leaves Portsmouth on the 17th February, the Euphrates on the 24th February, the Malabar on the 7th March; a freight ship on the 8th March, and the Warren Hastings on the 14th March. The Warren Hastings has been ordered to call at Malta while *en route* to pick up details, and now reaches Portsmouth about the 14th March

REGARDING the Public Works Reorganization scheme, it may be noted that special retirements were sanctioned for all Civil Engineers who joined during 1874 or subsequently up to 1882, provided that at the time of applying they had fifteen years' total service. All who entered from Cooper's Hill joined the department as 2nd grade Assistant Engineers, and the fact was overlooked that many men appointed in India, who joined before 1874 as apprentices or as 3rd grade assistants, but who were not promoted to the 2nd grade until 1874, or subsequently, helped to swell the numbers in the blocked years. There are now about fifty of these men in the service, and the Secretary of State has sanctioned their admission to the list of those eligible to retirement.

THE Maharaja of Patiala has received some consolation for his want of success at the Calcutta meetings by winning his second Civil Service Cup. From the betting it seemed that there was only one pony in the race, and the money was piled on Mite. It will be remembered that in 1892, the day before the race, Mite's price was 6 to 4 on, and that was his starting price on Thursday. Two years ago the country-bred Negus was first, and Mite, after much discussion, was placed third. Last year the Arab Pekin beat Negus by half a length. Now a country-bred has again come to the front, beating English, Australian, and Arab ponies. The time—1 min. 231-3 secs—is just about the average, and considering that for the first time in its history the race was run in wet weather, must be considered distinctly good.

IN January seventeen suits were field in the Madras High Court and fifty suits were disposed of. We understand that detailed enquiries have shown that the work of the Court is by no means in arrears. The strain on the Judges, however, says the *Mail* is incessant, and there is still undoubtedly a necessity for a sixth Judge being appointed.

A FRONTIER news-writer states that a Hindu of the village of Sukho, in the Rawalpindi District, an Acharji (a mortuary priest), who used to be a news-writer for the Amir in the Punjab, went to Kabul some time ago, and there embraced Muhammadism with his family. He has now, however, been deported to Peshawar by order of the Amir, it is said for having become too intimate with the British agent, and betrothing his daughter to him, thus leading the Amir to suspect that he supplied news regarding affairs in Afghanistan to the British Agent.

ON the 1st January there were eleven supernumeraries in the Madras Army. In addition to these, seventeen Unattached List Officers have to be posted during the current year, so that twenty-eight officers have to be absorbed before a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps can be taken from a British regiment in India. It is, therefore, evident says the local paper that the chances of appointment to the Indian Staff Corps in the Presidency are very remote. Applicants whose commissions are of a date prior to 1st September, 1892, will, of course, be admitted unless superannuated before any application from an officer commissioned subsequently to that date can be taken into consideration.

THE Madras Government has recommended to the Supreme Government an application from Surgeon-Major-General W. F. de Fabeck, M.D., Surgeon-General to the Government of Madras, for an extension of his service from May next for one year. Should this be granted, Surgeon-Major-General de Fabeck will proceed on a tour of inspection to the Southern Districts joining at Ootacamund in March next, but should the application be refused, he will be succeeded by Surgeon-Colonel C. Sibthorpe, Principal Medical Officer, Secunderabad.

THE prospect of Mr. Hughes, of the Geological Department, is said to depend very much on the result of an operation which was to be performed this winter on one of the injured eyes. Mr. Hughes was, it will be remembered, wounded in the face by a charge of snipe shot when shooting with a friend in Central India. It is at least satisfactory to know that his case was not, when the last mail left England, considered to be absolutely hopeless. He is being treated at Wiesbaden, in Germany, by the celebrated occulist of that place.

IN ENGLAND, when one stumbles across a centenarian, every newspaper in the kingdom has a paragraph on the subject, and the illustrated journals make a rush for the photograph of the aged celebrity. In this country the existence of men and woman who have outlived their century would seem to be more common and less noticed. The census figures for 1891 show no less than twelve men of one hundred years in these Provinces, one of one hundred and one, and one of a hundred and seven. There were also seventeen old women of one hundred years, one of one hundred and five years, and one of one hundred and fifteen years. This last old lady must have been born not much more than four years after Benares, Allahabad and Ghazipur were first ceded to the British, and if her parents did their duty as othodox Hindus, must have been married *cousule* Cornwallis. It is true that native women—and for that matter men, though in a less degree—are not very accurate in their ages. A ludicrous instance occurred in the Rai Bareli district, where a sweeper recorded his age as 32, and his mother, a decript old woman, set herself down as 30. Allowing for possible error, however, it is plain that the United Provinces could supply a fair gallery of centenarians.

THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

THE following is the text of a representation addressed by the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, Calcutta, on the above subject:—

Sir,—I have been directed by the Managing Committee of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha to submit, for the favourable consideration of the Government of India, the following representation in regard to the rules, which, the Sabha understands, have been framed by the Bombay Government for regulating first admissions to the new Provincial Service of this Presidency, and which are now awaiting the final sanction of the Government of India. These rules, the Committee of the Sabha regrets to say, have not been formally or authoritatively communicated to the public by the local Government for discussion and criticism, as seems to have been done by the Government of Madras, but a fairly complete outline of them appeared about two weeks ago in an influential and usually well-informed Anglo-Indian newspaper of Bombay; and it is mainly on this outline that the Committee of the Sabha has based this memorial. If the summary of the proposals of the local Government, given by the *Times of India*—corroborating in almost every particular the rumours that had been current some time previously on the subject—proves to be, in any respect, defective, the criticism of the Sabha will necessarily have to be to that extent modified. The Sabha applied some time ago to the local Government to be supplied with a copy of the draft rules, so that its representation might be free from this element of uncertainty; but no reply has as yet been received to that application. And as it is now nearly two years since the Government of India issued its resolution on the subject of the Provincial Service announcing that rules to regulate first admissions would follow, and as the outline that has appeared in the press appears to correctly represent the proposals of the local Government, inasmuch as there has yet been no contradiction on the subject, the Committee of the Sabha has thought it to be its duty, in view of the large interests involved in the question, and the wide feeling of dissatisfaction and alarm evoked by the new proposals, to Submit its representation on the subject even in the absence of a formal and authoritative communication from the local Government.

2. From the summary that has appeared in the *Times of India*, and, subsequent to that, in other papers, the Committee of the Sabha gathers that the scheme proposed by the local Government is as follows:—

(1). The new Provincial service will consist of all subordinate Judgeships and Small Cause Court Judgeships on the Judicial side, and all Deputy Collectorships on the Executive side, together with the eighteen post detached from the Schedule of the Act of 1861. The Mamlatdars, on the Executive side, will be left out of the new service.

(2). The service will be recruited partly by open competition, partly by nomiation, and in very exceptional cases by promotion from the subordinate service.

(3). The number of posts to be thrown open to competition will be notified each year six months before the date of the examination.

(4). The proportions of Hindoos, Mahomedans, Parsees, Eurasians, Europeans, &c., who are to enter by the competitive door, will also be notified along with the number of posts.

(5). Candidates for the Competitive Examination will be examined in:—

(*a*). One of the Vernaculars of the Presidency.
(*b*). English (sufficient to test the candidate's capacity to write and understand official reports).
(*c*). Arithmetic up to simple Interest.
(*d*). Algebra up to Simple Equations.
(*e*). Euclid, Books I and II.
(*f*). General History of India and England.
(*g*). A Voluntary Subject (probably as in the case of candidates for the N. S. F. Examination, who, however, are examined in at least two voluntary subjects.)

(6). The maximum age limit for the candidates appearing for the competitive examination will be twenty-five years.

(7). In the case of persons entering the service by Government nomination, no educational test would appear to be prescribed, physcial fitness and good moral character being alone insisted upon.

(8) Candidates entering the service by open competition, as also those nominated by Government, will be on probation for two years, after which they will have to pass a departmental examination, their confirmation depending on their passing that examination.

(9) Members of the Provincial Service will not be appointed to the posts detached from the schedule of the Act of 1861—(1) until all members of the Covenanted Civil Service, who have joined the service before 1881, have been provided for; and (2) after that, until the members of the statutory service have been provided for.

3. These proposals are so retrograde in their character, and will prove, if carried into effect, so disastrous to the general interests of the Presidency and the interests of efficiency of administration in particular, that the Sabha owns to a feeling of surprise and disappointment that they should have emanated from so responsible an authorithy as the local Government. Already the results of the labour of the Public Service Commission have been highly unsatisfactory and disappointing. This Commission, which was appointed "to devise a scheme which may reasonably be hoped to possess the necessary elements of finality and to do full justice to the claims of the people of India to higher and more extensive employment in the Public Service" recommended a scheme which, after all, as not so favourable to the natives as the arrangements which were in force before the appointment of the Commission. Then the despatch of the Secretary of State, No. 104, dated 12th September, 1889, to the Government of India on the subject of the Commission's report, rendered that scheme still more unfavourable, first by reducing the numer and quality of the posts to be detached from the schedule of the Act of 1861 and, secondly, by refusing to have recourse to Parliamentary legislation in the matter as suggested by the Commission. And now coming after so may retrograde steps, the new rules of the Bombay Government, calculated as they are to seriously impair the efficiency of administration and retard the general progress of the Province, have naturally filled the public mind with great alarm and dismay. The Committee of the Sabha, therefore most earnestly prays that the Government of India will be pleased to withhold its sanction to these rules and direct the Local Government to so modify them as to leave no room for the objecting which have been so justly urged against them in the press since their publication and which the Committee of the Sabha would beg leave to set forth below.

4. And first as regards the exclusion of Mamlatdars from the Provincial Service. The Committee of the Sabha respectfully submits that this exclusion will not fail to result in very serious injury to the best interests of the administration, inasmuch as it is bound not only to impair administrative efficiency, but also to materially lower the standard of official morality among the Mamlatdars and thereby work incalculable mischief to the masses of the people. The Committee is aware that this exclusion is in accordance with a suggestion thrown out by the Public Service Commission in discussing where the line between the Provincial Service and the subordinate service should be drawn. The Commission thus observes:—"In the executive service of the several Provinces, a more or less distinct line of division can be found between, on the one hand, the appointments of DeputyCollectors, or extra Assistant Commissioners, and, on the other hand, the appointments of Tahsildars, Mamlatdars or Mukhtyarkars. A cardinal difference exists between the ordinary duties which appertain to officers belonging to these two classes. Moreover, the evidence before the Commission shows that it is undesirable to recruit directly for the appointment of Tahsildars, and any lower point fixed for the recruitment of the provincial service would be too low for the general standard which it is desired to introduce for that service. For these reasons, the Commission would indicate the line between these classes of appointments as that which it would be disposed to recommend as the line of separation between the Provincial and Subordinate Executive Services." It is, however, clear from this extract that the Commission would have had no objection to the inclusion of the Mamlatdarships in the Provincial Service, if it had been satisfied that direct recruitment for these posts, such as was held to be desirable for the Provincial Service, was not incompatible with efficient administration. The Commission seems to have been influenced in this matter by the opinion that it was not possible for persons recruited for the Provincial Service to acquire in their two years' period of probation all that knowledge of administrative details which it is essential for Mamlatdars to possess. Now the Committee of the Sabha would point out that this opinion is entirely opposed to actual experience, so far as this Presidency at any rate is concerned. Indeed, the rules passed by the Government of Sir Richard Temple on this subject in 1878, as also those passed by Lord Reay's Government in 1885 in modification of the former rules, expressly recognize that if only the persons recruited for Mamlatdarships were men possessing as high educational qualifications as those implied in a University degree, two years' preliminary training, or even a year and-a-half's, was quite sufficient to qualify them for the duties of Mamlatdarship. The rules of 1878 lay down—and those of 1885 reiterate this—that a graduate of the University should, eighteen months after his joining the revenue line, (till 1883, this period was twelve months instead of eighteen) submit himself to a departmental examination, known as the Lower Standard Examination, that six months after passing this examination, he should appear for another departmental examination, known as the Higher Standard Examination, and that on his passing the latter sucessfully, he would be declared duly qualified for the duties of a Mamlatdar. Thus in the opinion of no less an authority than the Bombay Government, a two years' preliminary training at the most is sufficient for a person, possessing the educational qualifications of a graduate of the University, to fit him for the work of a Mamlatdar. The Comittee of the Sabha is persuaded that the Commission lost sight of this point on account of its bracketing together in its remarks the Mamlatdars of Bombay with the Tahsildars of Madras, North-Western Provinces, Punjaub and Central Provinces, and the Sub-Deputy Collectors of Bengal. The remark of the Commission that it was undesirable to recruit direct for the posts of Tahsildars, Mamlatdars, &c, appears to the Committee to be for the most part correct, as applied to the class of men who used to be appointed, up to the time of the Commission's inquiry, Tahsildars in Madras, N.-W. Provinces, Punjaub and Central Provinces, and Sub-Deputy Collectors in Bengal. Appendix K to the Commission's report gives the modes of recruiting these officers in the various Provinces from which it is clear that at the time of the Commission's inquiry no high educational attainments were required in these officers in those Provinces and that they were, for the most part, men that had risen from the lowest ministerial grades. But the Bombay Presidency has been honourably distinguished in this matter from the sister Provinces for the last fifteen years. In inquiry of the Public Service Commission, no witness had anything to say against the Bombay Mamlatdars. The rules of 1878 referred to above practically reserved all Mamlatdarships for graduates of the University subject to certain limitations for safeguarding the interests of non-graduates already of considerable standing in the service. And though these rules came to be, to some extent, modified in 1885, they still laid down that two out of every three Mamlatdarships should be bestowed on graduates of the University. These rules of 1885 are still in force, and the Committee of the Sabha has no hesitation in declaring that their operation has been decidedly helpful to the establishment of a higher standard of official morality among this class of officials in this Presidency and the securing of a higher degree of administrative efficiency.

The Committee would next point out that the remark of the Commission about direct recruitment for the posts of Mamlatdars is, to some extent, inconsistent with what it says in paragraph 82 of its report, in that paragraph it is observed:—"The weight of the evidence tendered before the Commission is, mereovar, clearly to the effect that persons of the 'amlah' or lower ministerial class do not, as a rule, possess the qualities required on the part of officers holding such a responsible position as that of Tahsildar, especially when it is remembered that the intricacies and difficulties of the administration have an inevitable tendency to increase, and that they demand increasingly high qualifications on the part of those whose duty it is to cope with them." Now recruitment for these posts could be either direct or by promotion from the lower grades. And yet the Commission holds both methods to be undesirable. What the Commission, perhaps, wanted to recommend was direct recruitment of persons of high educational qualifications, qualified by careful preliminary training for some time. And this has exactly been the actual practice in this Presidency—a practice which, as the Committee has already observed, has done so much to rise the moral standard and the efficiency of the subordinate executive service in this Province.

But all these commendable features of the Bombay system, the Committee feels persuaded, are bound to disappear if under the new scheme, the Mamlatdars are excluded from the Provincial Service. These features are mainly the result of the wise policy inaugurated by Sir Richard Temple in 1878, viz., that of attracting Graduates of the University to the service. But with Mamlatdarships excluded from the Provincial Service, it is not possible that men, with high educational attainments, will care to join the revenue line, when they see that they are, as a rule, not to rise higher than the rank of Mamlatdars; and, in the opinion of the Sabha, such a result would be nothing less than a public misfortune. The importance of securing the best class of men available—both intellectually and morally—for the posts of Mamlatdars must be admitted on all hands and cannot be better expressed than has been done by the Public Service Commission itself. In para. 82 of the report, the Commission observes:—"On this point the present Commission unreservedly endorses the view expressed by the Indian Famine Commission, that inasmuch as upon the integrity, zeal and ability of the Tashildar very greatly depend the satisfactory administration of the Tahsil, the proper carrying out of the details of Government, the protection of the people from hardship and oppression, the detection of abuses and the general well-being of the community, it is impossible that such an officer can be too carefully selected. It has been asserted that the standard of official morality among Tahsildars is not, in all cases, as high as could be desired, and the reasons assigned for this alleged defect are (1) the fact that appointments to the post of Tahsildars are not unfrequently made by the promotion of persons who have worked their way up from the lowest ministerial grades of the establishment, and (2) that the system of recruitment for Tahsildars is not everywhere such as to ensure that candidates possess sufficiently high educational qualifications. As the question was directly in issue, the Commission considers it sufficient to draw the attention of the Government to the subject, and to suggest that the greatest care should be exercised in the selection of this class of officers. The exclusion of Mamlatdarships from the Provincial Service must, in the opinion of the Sabha, operate as a discouragement to Graduates to join the revenue line, and this must once again throw those posts back into the hands of men of low educational status, and consequently of also in most cases low official morality. Another result of the proposed exclusion will be a deterioration in the quality of the work done by Deputy Collectors. At present the Deputy Collectors are mostly men who have been Mamlatdars once, and they can, therefore, supervise the work of the latter in a very efficient manner. Hereafter, recruitment for the posts of Deputy Collectors will be made direct, and this would mean that the Deputy Collectors will have, like Assistant Collectors, very often to depend on their clerks for exercising supervision on the work of Mamlatdars. Another result still of the exclusion will be to lower the satus of the Mamlatdar, not merely in his own eyes, but also in those of the public. At present, Mamlatdars and the Subordinate Judges are officers of equal status and dignity in taluka towns; indeed if there is any difference in favour of any one, it is in favour of the Mamlatdars, who, owing to their peculiar position, naturally loom more largely in the eyes of the public. The exclusion of Mamlatdars, therefore, from the Provincial Service, when Subordinate Judges are included therein, must naturally be a point of humiliation to the former, and this needless badge of inferiority is not calculated either to increase their sense of self-respect or promote the cause of administrative efficiency or official morality. Again, a comparison of the duties of Mamlatdars with those of Subordinate Judges will show much heavier and more responsible the work of the former is. The work of a Subordinate Judge is exclusively that of administering civil justice, and he has to decide civil disputes between one ryot and another. The Mamlatdar, on the other hand has to administer criminal justice and has some civil work, too, inasmuch as he has to dispose of possessory civil suits. He has, again, not only to settle disputes between one ryot and another but between ryots and Government also. To the vast mass of the people, he is the real representative of the *Sirkar*, and his revenue work is of the highest importance. His jurisdiction is large, he has to control a large establishment, and in connection with the collection of agriculatural stateistics and general information about the economic condition of the people, he has to do very important work. The smooth working of a number of departments, such as Forest, Abkari, Salt, &c., depends in a large measure upon the cordial cooperation, of the Mamlatdar. If, therefore, it is necessary that Subordinate Judges should be members of a superior service, it is even more necessary that Mamlatdars should also be members of that service. The Committee of the Sabha is surprised that the proposal for excluding the Mamlatdars should have received the countenance of the local Government of India, dated January 7th, 1893, Mr. Lee Warner, writing as Secretary to the local Government, proposes to include all quasi-judicial appointments in the Previncial Service, and as Mamlatdarships are quasi-judicial, by reason of the magisterial powers which Mamlatdars exercise, the public had naturally expected to see these posts included in the new service. There is a report that the responsibility of the exclusion rests not on the local Government, who expressed themselves strongly against it, but on the Government of India, who wanted to secure, as far as possible, uniformity in the rules of the various provinces, and who, therefore, adopted the suggestion of the Public Service Commission in the case of all. The Sabha, however, has already pointed out how the Bombay Mamlatdars are far superior to Tahsildars in other provinces, and it, therefore, hopes that Government will be pleased to reconsider its decision in the matter.

Another consideration in this connection which the Sabha would respectfully urge on the attention of Government is the necessity of protecting the rights and fulfilling the just expectations of the Graduates in the revenue line who have not yet become Deputy Collectors. The Committee believes there are about thirty such Graduates at present in the service, and the word of the local Government is pledged to them that they would be appointed Deputy Collectors in due course. Sir Richard Temple's rules of 1878 give the following assurance to all Graduates joining the revenue line:—"Promotion from one grade to another of a Mamlatdar's appointment will be regulated by seniority. After serving in all the grades of that office, a Graduate will be entitled to the lowest grade of Deputy Collector's appointment, when any such falls vacant." It is on the strength of this assurance that so many Graduates have accepted service in the revenue line in the Presidency, and Government is morally bound to fulfil the just expectations formed by these men. Government has protected the rights of civilians who entered the service before 1881, and it would be most invidious if the protection given to European officers were to be withheld from native officers under similar circumstances. The Public Service Commission's recommendation on this point is most emphatic and clear. "Finally," the Commission observe, "the Commission desires to explain that its recommendations for the creation of a Provincial Service are subject to due consideration for the rights of existing incumbents of all classes of appointments which may be affected by its proposals. The Commission would on no account recommend the adoption of measures which would directly interfere with the reasonable expectations of deserving officers already in the service of Government. Accordingly the recommendations of the Commission regarding the recruitment of the Provincial Service must be understood as conditional on the introduction of changes in such a way as will prevent any result of this nature. It may also be pointed out that the Madras Government, which has given no express pledge to its Tahsildars, as the Bombay Government has done to its Graduate Mamlatdars, proposes to continue for the next seven years the promotion of Tahsildars to the post of Deputy Collectors in order to fulfil the reasonable expectations of the present Tahsildars. The Committee of the Sabha, therefore, takes it that the Bombay Government will recognize the obligation vesting on it to respect the just claims of the thirty Graduates at present in its service to be appointed Deputy Collectors. Now at present about two Mamlatdars are on an average promoted every year to the rank of Deputy Collectors, and this means that for the next fifteen years at least there can be no direct recruitment for Deputy Collectorships. The new rules must thus remain inoperative on the executive side for such a long period as fifteen years and the Committee of the Sabha, therefore, suggests that the whole difficulty should be avoided by including the Mamlatdars in the Provincial Service.

The next point in the new rules, which has sorely exercised the public mind, is the astonishingly low standard of studies prescribed for the competitive examination. The proposed test appears to be even simpler than the Matriculation or the University School Final Examination of the Bombay University. In framing this curriculum, the opinion of the Public Service Commission on this point would seem to have been entirely ignored. Speaking of the qualification which should be insisted upon in the case of candidates for the Provincial Service, the Commission observes—"As the conditions of admission to the Imperial Service aim at high English qualifications, so the conditions of admission to the Provincial Service should be framed with a view to secure the best qualifications obtainable in India." It will scarcely be contended that in a Presidency where the University turns out each year Graduates by scores and Matriculates by hundreds, a test simpler than even the Matriculation is the highest educational test available. The Commission also observes:—"The qualifications required for admission to the Provincial Service must be such as to give fair promise that the candidates admitted to it will, in time, be fit to discharge the duties of high appointments formerly belonging to the Covenanted Service but now to be amalgamated with the Provincial Service, to which members of the Provincial Service will ordinarily in due course be promoted." That the duties of high appointments belonging to the Covenanted Service require an extremely high standard of general education is clear from the fact, that the competitive examination held in England every year for recruiting for these appointments aims at securing in the successful candidates the highest educational attainments available in England, as also from the emphatic manner in which Lord Macaulay's Committee, which brought the open competitive examination into being, insisted on the desirability and importance of successful candidates having previously received the best liberal education that England could afford. It is undoubtedly desirable, wrote this Committee, that the Civil Servant of the Company should enter on his duties while still young; but it is also desirable that *he should have received the best, the most liberal, the most finished education that his native country affords.*" Such an education, the Committee of 1854 further observed, has been proved by experience to be the best preparation for every calling which requires the exercise of the higher powers of the mind." The opinion expressed by Lord Macaulay and his colleagues in the foregoing extracts is so weighty and sound, that the Sabha entirely fails to understand how the local Government could ever think of acting in such violent and pronounced opposition to it. In this matter it was from the beginning the most earnest wish of the Sabha that the competitive test for the Provincial Service should be as far as practicable identical with that prescribed for the London examination for the Civil Service of India. Otherwise members of the Provincial Service appointed to the posts detached from the schedule of the Act of 1861, were not likely to be held in the same esteem, and to enjoy the same consideration as members of the Indian Civil Service holding similar posts, and this would be courting for the Provincial Service the same failure as that of the Statutory Civil Service. Roughly speakidg, the subjects for the London examination for the Civil Service of India are, for the most part, those prescribed by the Bombay University for its examination for the degree of M.A. in the various groups, and an approximately identical test with the London one would, therefore, have been secured for the Provincial Service of this Presidency, of Government had proposed to examine candidates in the subjects making the several M.A. groups of the Bombay University. Such a test would in no way, have been regarded by the public as too severe, especially in view of the fact that while the age limit for the Civil Service of India is 23 years, that for the Provincial Service is proposed to be 25. At any rate, Government ought to have prescribed for the proposed examination all the subjects constituting the various groups for the B.A. Examination of the Bombay University. This was, the Committee of the Sabha submits, the very least that it was necessary for Government to do to maintain the degree of administrative efficiency existing at present. The Sabha begs leave to point out that at present most of the Subordinate Judges and Small Causes Court Judges in this Presidency are Graduates in Law, which graduation requires the previous obtaining of a degree in Arts; and that a large nomber of Mamlatdars and Deputy Collectors are also Graduates. The work of both these classes of officers has repeatedly been spoken of by Government in terms of high commendation. In the letter of Mr. Lee-Warner, already referred to, the Government of Bombay justly takes credit to itself for this great preponderance of men possessing University degrees in its service. Government must be aware that the high educational qualifications, such as are implied in a University degree, do not merely indicate intellectual development, though this latter is, in itself, highly valuable and necessary, but they also represent a high moral sense and an awakening of sympathy with the mass of the population without which no officer can discharge his duties worthily and well. The University studies have a tendency to "open, envigorate, and enrich the maid," to borrow the words of Macaulay's Committee, and constitute an essential preparation for men seeking to be employed in posts of high under trust Government. The extremly low test proposed by Government will inevitably lower the standard of administrative efficiency and official morality at present obtaining in this Presidency, and will give the people a class of officials wanting in general sympathies and in breadth of view. The proposal is of so retrograde nature, and is fraught with such detriment to the Public Service of this Presidency, that the Committee of the Sabha feels it cannot protest too earnestly or too emphatically against it. And it, therefore, respectfully entreats the Government of India to direct the local Government to abandon it unreservdly and prescribe a test which will be equivalent at least to the curriculum of the B.A, degree of the Bombay University in the various groups.

The Committee of the Sabha presumes that the competitive test proposed by Government is intended to be the test for both branches of the Provincial Service, indicial and executive, and that persons who pass this test will be appointed to the post of Subordinate Judges on their passing a departmental examination. If this is what is intended Government will have to repeal Section 22 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act (XIV. of 1869), which requires that all recruitment for the posts of Subordinate Judges should be made from the ranks of those who have passed either the LL. B. Examination or the High Court Pleader's Examination. The Committee of the Sabha submits that the proposed method must prove highly detrimental to the efficiency of the judicial line. There was an absolute unanimity of opinion among all classes of nesses examined by the Public Service Commission, that the Subordinate Judges were an exceptionally efficient class of officers. This state of things is solely due to the fact that very high legal attainments are required by law on the part of those who seek to be appointed to the posts of Subordinate Judges. The present proposal would most needlessly interfere with and impair the existing high standard of judicial efficiency, as a mere departmental law test cannot be expected to be as rigorous or even nearly as rigorous as that of the LL.B. Examimination of the High Court Pleaders' Examination. The present departmental law examinations, for instance, are not even one-tenth as stiff as those which Subordinate Judges have to pass. The Committee of the Sabha would, therefore, most earnestly request that the present mode of recruitment for Subordinate Judgeship should be continued as it is, and that a test as high as the one suggested in the foregoing paragraph should be prescribed for entrance into the provincial Service on the executive side. The Committee would point out that the proposals of the Madras Government are framed on these lines. The Madras rules lay down that recruitment for Subordinate Judgeships would continue to be made as hitherto, and that the competitive test proposed is for providing entrance into the executive branch of the Provincial Service.

6. The proposal to recruit the new service partly by open competition and partly by pure Government nomination is also open to grave objection. In the first place, it is opposed to the recommendation of the Public Service Cammission on the point. In para. 82 of its report the Commission speaks of the "objections that are justly felt to a system of nomination" and holds that in Lower Bengal, Bombay and Madras, a system of open competition would be found to work most satisfactorily. The recommendation of the Commission is, however, severely criticised in Mr. Lee-Warner's letter, already twice referred to above. In that letter the Bombay Government speaks of the Commission's suggestion as a proposal that Government should "abdicate its responsible function of nomination in favour of a

as a powerful stimulus to University education, will have disappeared when it is realized that the advantages assured to B. A.'s and LL. B.'s in the matter of employment in the executive and judicial branches of the Publice Service are taken away. The present degree of administrative efficiency and integrity will be considerably lowered, and a widely-spread feeling of dissatisfaction and discontent will be the result. It is yet in the power of the Supreme Government to avert all these evil consequences, and it is with this hope that the Sabha has ventured to submit so lengthy a memorial.—Yours, &c.,

G. K. GOKHALE,
Honorary Secretary, Sarvajanik Sabha, Poona.

THE ATTACK UPON COLONEL HORSFORD.

An eye-witness of the affair at Port Blair on January 20th, in which a convict attempted to murder Colonel Horsford, Chief Commissioner and Superintendent of the Penal Settlement, writes as follows to a contemporary:—

"The officer commanding the detachment of the West Yorkshire Regiment, Major St. George, had organized some sports, at which nearly all the officers and officials were present. Colonel and Mrs. Horsford were standing in the Pavilion among a number of ladies and gentlemen, and near by was the usual Sikh escort necessary in a convict settlement, which numbers some 11,000 of the worst characters from India and Burma, most of them undergoing life sentences for murder or dacoity. The Chief Commissioner had been looking on for upwards of an hour, but exactly at the second when a closely contested finish for the obstacle-race was taking place in front of the Pavilion, a convict rushed through the escort and the outer circle of soldiers and sepoys. He made direct with the utmost ferocity for Colonel Horsford and fiercely attacked him, having in his right hand a freshly sharpend English steel bill-hook, and in his left an unusually heavy iron chopper.

As the afternoon was hot even up to 5 o'clock, Colonel Horsford had still on a thick sola hat, which the first two or three cuts appear to have cleft through. It took some few seconds before the officers and men who were some paces away, interested in the finish of the race, realised what was occurring, and in the meantime the convict showered half-a-dozen more very rapidly delivered blows upon the Chief Commissioner's head and hands, inflicting three wounds on the neck and scalp, and cutting off two fingers of his left hand as well as nearly severing the middle finger of his right. Mrs. Horsford most pluckily rushed at the man and this distracted his attention, and thus gave time to those who were further away to run in and seize the convict. Another blow or two on Colonel Horsford's bare head might have proved fatal, for by this time his hands were hacked and powerless. Private McGinn, of the W.st Yorkshire Regiment, who stood nearest, rushed forward, and got disabled by a blow which nearly severed two of his fingers. Lieutenant Mercer, 26th Madras Infantry, who ran in upon the murderer, got a flesh wound in the arm, while Captain Fox, of the same regiment, succeeded in disarming him. Lieutenant Gayer, of the Commissariat Department, prevented his escape by gripping his throat, and Mr. Buchanan, a settlement officer, also hung on to him, several men of the British Regiment, and even I dies, being knocked down in the ravage struggle made by the convict.

The Chief Commissioner was removed in a rickshaw, accompanied by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel MacDonald, who had promptly begun to dress his wounds, and followed by Mrs. Horsford, who appeared also to be covered with blood. This sight so infuriated some of the soldiers and Sikh police that the convict was in danger of being lynched on the spot, but discipline prevailed, and some of the West Yorkshire and Captain Barton's police escorted the man to the lock-up. The remainder of the soldiers fell in on the parade-ground; the sepoys, whose lines command the convict barracks, stood to their arms, in case any preconcerted plan had been hatched by the convicts; while the officials of the Settlement quietly crossed the water to their various posts. In fact, the Officer Commanding the Troops, and the Commandant of Militia Police, may be congratulated that their men so decided and carried out their duties so effectively, under circumstances of considerable surprise, the upshot of which no one could foresee.

The scene upon which the occurrence took place is about a thousand yards long, by a couple of hundred and fifty yards wide on parts, and is inhabited by over a thousand convicts, very many of them being murderers with no hope of release. The news was spread about that the *Burra Sahib* and some more of the settlement officers had actually been killed, but the discipline exhibited by the handful of troops and police quite sufficed to check any further isolated attacks upon Europeans on the part of these desperate characters.

Colonel Horsford is doing well, and bore the attack with marked calmness. It has been found necessary to amputate one of his injured fingers. It is said that the convict sharpened his bill-hook that morning, and it is believed that he stated he was waiting for over a month for his opportunity, and that, in order to attack the Chief Commissioner when coming out of Church, he applied for a post among the Punkah Coolies employed during divine service, so that a tragedy was luckily prevented, as few gentlemen remain for early second-service, and Colonel Horsford might have been without assistance. The man is comparatively young, but he is a determined ruffian, as evidenced by the fact that he had three sentences of 25 years' penal servitude passed upon him, thus involving his detention for life. He shows no compunction for his cowardly attack upon an unarmed man, whose age should have commanded his respect, and who had no personal concern with his punishment. The prisoner remains in jail, as no one but the Chief Commissioner has the power to pass sentence of death upon him, if such should be his fate.

The moral of the above is very clear. The handful of English officials residing upon a convict island, the size of a fairly large paddock, carry their lives in their hands, if they do not take all due precautions for their personal safety, among a community who have long left all hope behind, and with some of whom the homicidal mania is an hereditary instinct, to which is added a morbid craving for notoriety. The powers of the Chief Commissioner might be enlarged, and should devolve upon the next senior officer in case of any accident or sickness happening to the Superintendent; while all formalities, such as waiting for confirmation of sentence upon a convict previously awarded a life imprisonment, should be dispensed with; the knowledge that the local head of affairs possessed full and unrestricted powers for immediate capital punishment, to be carried out in such a way as would prevent his securing a glorious death in the eyes of his fellow-convicts and probable abbettors is the most effectual deterrent to similar malefactors. Until this be done, and until these ten thousand criminals, learn that a speedy and igonominous execution will follow any attempt at murder, the present lamentable occurrence may be succeeded by others which may not end without loss of life among the officials. It may be well here to note that the Andaman Islands are not connected by cable with mainland, and that there are breaks of 21 days in which no steamer calls. Much might happen in this time; epidemics as well as outbreaks. It is a matter worthy of consideration whether a wing of the British regiment stationed at Thayetmyo or Rangoon might not, with advantage, be permanently posted to the healthy settlement of Aberdeen, as none but life convicts are now being sent to the Andamans, and thus more desperate men will swell the population. Failing this, a gunboat should take the place of the Indian Marine derpatch vessel, the *Mayo*. For obvious reasons no mention is made of the name, country or creed of the would-be assassin, who, owing to our tardy methods, will probably spend a month in jail in possibly the only case since the murder of Lord Mayo in which an immediate example was so evidently called for by local considerations.

Railway travelling in these Arctic rigours is by no means unalloyed enjoyment. At the best foot-warmers are clumsy contrivances, and they are not always at the service of third-class passengers. In the West of Scotland an experiment has recently been made with an invention of a Glasgow physician, Dr. Bell, who employs the waste steam of the engine to heat the air which enters the carriage, thus combining, as they ought always to be, warming and ventilation. It must have occurred to hundreds of persons that a mere fraction of the exhaust steam would suffice to render comfortable the longest passenger train. Of course railway managers hesitate to increase expenditure, which, with continuous brakes and better third-class accommodation, has risen greatly of late years, but this is probably one of those forms of outlay that would be remunerative. There must be thousands of elderly and infirm persons who are deterred from travel by the risk of taking cold.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—By THE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fother gill's Madonal. Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

The excellent management at Lucknow have been able to command all other conditions of success for the Civil Service Cup meeting, but, says a local correspondent, on this occasion the Lucknow Stewards failed to conciliate the weather gods, and for the first time since its insitution the Cup has been run for in wet weather. It rained off and on since Tuesday night, but early in the afternoon the rain stopped, though the sky continued overcast. The course was rendered soft, and in some places heavy going, while the enclosure was hardly improved for promenading. Yet all these conditions in no way deterred race-loving folks from attending, to judge by the large assembly that filled the stand and paddocks. It was fortunate that the rain did not overwhelm the large marquee, a speciality of the Lucknow meetings, or the various mess and club tents, whose hospitality was more than ever welcome to-day. The card was in every way worthy of the occasion, and the sport was up to Lucknow's best traditions. Six accepted for the Hurdle Handicap, and Calcutta form was accepted as the criterion for speculative operations. Dromochter, at the weights, was selected for the bulk of support, from Velocity, under a steadying impost. R. B. was staunchly supported by his regiment and their friends. He ran in this company as well as he did on Tuesday, and his victory was very well received, on account of both owner and rider. Another large and classy field was obtained for the Goomtee Stakes, for which Red Rose, on Calcutta form, was made a strong favourite, Granada being the hope of a separate following. Red Rose was the first beaten. Perhaps she cannot act on a wet course. The others made a very fine race to near home, where Granada had all beaten. It certainly does appear strange for an Arab pony under top weight to win a three furlongs race from smart English, Australian and country-bred ponies, and the singularity is enhanced in Memory's case, for he got off worst in the field, and, coming in first, pulled his followers' money out of the fire.

The Cup race has been the topic of discourse at every gathering since the closing of the entries, and each candidate's health and condition have been the subject of repeated discussions. The last day's races at Calcutta deposed Carlton from his position as favourite for the Cup, and Parvo was installed—not so much through any new channels of money flowing in his direction, but the bookmakers were establishing a fictitious market to draw the unwary public. But just before the declarations were made some serious diversion did take place, and Mite jumped to the top of the betting list. People ignored Parvo and his running in Calcutta, and by common consent went for Mite. Money continued to pour in, till he was driven to odds on. He would have been removed from the list, but benefactors turned up from all parts, and impartially distributed their money through most of the field. Brittain singly has taken Rs. 50,000, half of this coming from Calcutta, over this race alone; and yet the fraternity say they have had a bad race. No finer lot of ponies were ever seen together than the ten who paraded prior to going down to the post for this important race. All are agreed that it was a splendid race, all the ponies keeping well together, and even to a hundred yards from home Carlton, Parvati, Mite, Parvo, Wee Lassie and David—all were in it. The development of the issue was sudden near the rails; when might outstead all. As Vinall passed the ordeal of weighing-in cheers went up for the sporting Maharaja, who has well deserved is tardily obtained success. The Maharaja of Kuch Behar, in characteristic manner, was among the first to congratulate Patiala on his victory.

There was an unfortunate contretemps in connection with the succeeding race. A chain was left across the course a little beyond the stand. Out of a field of six some jumped it and others went round it on different sides, Furlough going round inside, while Moonshine, in avoiding it, slipped up and fell. Furlong, a rank outsider, won, the two favourities, who were checked by the chain, finishidg second and third. Whether this race will be allowed to stand is a question to be submitted for decision to the Calcutta Turf Club. It is now some years since Colonel St. Paul's colours have been seen on an Indian course, and it was gratifying that they were carried creditably by Orlando to-day; and the Colonel, who is shortly leaving India for good, had many to share his good fortune. There was a very large field for the Chutter Munzil Stakes, and the public had no difficulty in making up their minds to follow Mite, who, though carrying a heavy impost, was meeting much less distinguished company than he did in the Cup, and he won handsomely. Dandelion only secured his proud position on sufferance, through the others pulling up, when they found that following Mite was useless.

The Civil Service Cup. Value Rs. 5,000 in specie (of which Rs. 2,000 is presented by the Bengal Civil Service, and Rs. 3,000 from the Fund), added to the entrance money and a starting sweepstake of Rs. 100. The second pony to receive Rs. 500 out of the entire stakes, and the third to save entrance money and starting stakes. For Arab and C. B. ponies 13-3 and other ponies 13-2 and under. Arabs 13-3 to carry 9st. 7lb., C.-B.'s 13-3 to carry 8st. 9lb., other ponies 13-2 to carry 9 st. W. I. Penalties—Winners on or after the 1st May 1892, of a race of the value of Rs. 1,000, once 4lb.; twice 7lb.; three times 10lb. extra. Winners on or after the above date of a race of the value of Rs. 5,000 to carry 7lb. in addition to any other penalty. Allowances—Maidens allowed 7lb. Distance ¾ mile.

Maharaja of Patiala's b. c. b. m. Mite, 8st 13lb (Vinall) 1
Mr. Charle's b. c. m. Wee Lassie, 9st 4lb (Robinson) 2
Maharaja of Patiala's br. g. Parvo, 9st 4lb (Clemenson)..... 3
Maharaja of Kuch Behar's gr. g. p. Carlton, 9st 5lb (Trahan) 4
Mr. Deere's Ch. h. Ma Mignonne, 9st 12lb (Pugh)..... 0
Mr. Aylmer's ch. g. p. David 8st 13lb (Wood)..... 0
Captain Lumsdaine's ch. aus. m. Ma Mignonne, 8st 12lb (Grosvenor)..... 0
The Koer Sahib of Patiala's ch. a. h. The Brat, 8st. 7lb (Greenfield)..... 0
Mr. Garth's br. or br. aus. m. Nellie II, 8st 5lb (Gibbs)..... 0
The Firm and Captain Jones's g. c. b. m. Parvati, 8st 4lb (Smith)..... 0

In eleven lotteries the Patiala stable sold for from Rs. 410 to Rs. 780; Carlton, Rs. 110 to Rs. 220; Wee Lassie, Rs. 100 to 200; Parvati, Rs. 90 to Rs. 120; Nellie II, Rs. 70 to Rs. 110; David, Rs. 20 to Rs. 90; The Brat, Rs. 10 to Rs. 30; Ma Mignonne, Rs. 10 to Rs. 30; Beeswing, Rs. 10 to Rs. 30.

The betting at the start was:—6 to 4 on Mite, 4 to 1 Carlton, 6 to 1 each Wee Lassie and Parvo, 8 to 1 Parvati, 12 to 1 The Brat, 20 to 1 each Nellie II, David and Beeswing, 30 to 1 Ma Mignonne.

After two breaksaway they got off level, and The Brat and Nellie headed the field for a space; then Parvati came up level, and on turning into the straight Parvati, Parvo, Mite, Carlton, and Wee Lassie were level in front. Then from within the distance Parvati and Carlton fell back, while Mite outlived the other two and won by two and a half lengths; a length and a half between second and third; a close fourth. Time—1 min. 23 1-5 secs.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL CONGRESS.

The proposal to have a Medical Congress in India, was considered at a meeting of the Council of the Calcutta Medical Society on January 24th, when it was decided that an "Indian Medical Congress" shall be held in Calcutta at the begining of January 1895. The preliminary arrangements were discussed and a general plan sketched out. It was decided that in each province local Secretaries, Native as well as European, should be asked to co-operate with the Calcutta Secretaries, and it was further decided that the sections into which the Congress should be divided should be—1, Medicine including Pathology, 2, Surgery, 3, Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, 4, Public Health., 5, Medico-legal Medicine and allied subjects. Further details will be given in a future issue. It was decided that the Congress should be widely advertised, and that all medical men practising in every part of the world, but especially in India and the East, should be invited to take part in it and submit papers to be read in the different sections.—*Indian Medical Gazette.*

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 10TH OF FEBRUARY, 1894.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased rapidly to briskly at Jacobabad, Agra, Ajmere, Neemuch, Indore and Hoshangabad, and has changed by moderate or small amounts in either direction elsewhere. Readings are highest in Ajmere and lowest in the south. Gradients are moderately steep to the north of latitude 19°. Winds remain practically unchanged in direction, and the force has been strong at Deesa, and moderate to light in other places. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Rajkot. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 6° above the normal at Ratnagiri, Malegaon, Jubulpore and Indore, and 4° to 14° below it at Jhansi-Delhi and Agra. The minimum temperature is 4° to 13° in excess of the mean in most places to the north of latitude 20°, and also at Madras and Trichinopoly. The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Akola and Malegaon, and the lowest 49° at Delhi and Jacobabad. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Sind and at Deesa. Bhuj, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Bangalore, Masulipatam and Nagapatam. Light rain has fallen at Colombo. In Lower Sind the atmosphere is very damp and cloudy, and conditions are becoming favourable for rain there. Elsewhere, the weather, though locally cloudy, is generally fine and settled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

At Indore, on Wednesday, Surgeon-Major Gimlette, Agency Surgeon, Bagelkhand, to-day, said that to the vast majority of moderate opium-eaters in India the drug was not only harmless, but beneficial and necessary. Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson was recalled, and gave farther evidence. Santajerao Saheb Temak, Revenue Member of the Council of Regency, Gwalior, said that opium was largely given to infants in Malwa and Rajputana, to promote digestion. Rao Bahadur Bedarkar, Minister of the Indore State, said that under the provisions of the treaty of peace of 1805 the British Government undertook not to interfere in the concerns of the Indore State. That agreement had been followed to the present time. By prohibition the State would suffer a loss of twenty-one lakhs annually, besides gaining no benefit for thirty-three lakhs sunk in wells and tanks. Jagirdars and agriculturists would also suffer heavy loss, and no compensation could adequately make up the loss, and there would be grave public discontent. Chintamanrao Vinayak Baidya, Judge of Malwa, had nowhere seen physical degeneration from the opium habit, and the opiumists were unconsciously working rather for the moral debasement of India than for its good. Maharaj Chain Singh testified to personal benefit from opium. He would himself lose by prohibition Rs. 20,000 of revenue. Seodram Sanwatrar, officer of the opium godown at Ujjain, estimated the loss of the merchants from prohibition in Malwa at nine lakhs. Vallabha Deba Subha, of Neemuch, and several other native witnesses gave evidence from personal experience of the benefits of moderate opium consumption.

The Maharaja Holkar paid a return visit to Lord Brassey and the members of the Commission at the Camp.

At Ahmedabad, on Wednesday, a section of the Commission, consisting of Mr. Pease and Mr. Haridas Veharidas, with Sir James Lyall in the chair, commenced a sitting here this morning. The first witness was Mr. Anant Gangadar Khote, Subha of Baroda, who said that the use of opium in the country was as very general, and the climatic influences so enervating, that he regarded opium as a necessity of life. Mr. Ralph Kershaw, Opium Superintendent of the Baroda State, thought that prohibition could not be extended to the Baroda State. The production and use of opium were matters of treaty right. He had never seen any evil consequences proceed from moderate opium-eating. Major W. B. Ferris, Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Amreli, considered that prohibition would have the dangerous effect of supplying all castes and creeds with a common grievance against the paramount Power. Mr. F. S. P. Lely, Collector of Surat, said that in his opinion prohibition, wholly or partially, would be both unjustifiable and dangerous. Mr. H. O. Quin, Talukdar Settlement Officer of Gujarat, stated that he had seen almost nothing of the alleged ill-effects of opium-eating. In his opinion the sale of opium in British India should not be prohibited. Khan Bahadur B. Modi, Deputy Collector of Kaira, was positively of opinion that no bad effect was produced on the moral or physical condition of the people by the use of opium. Rao Bahadur Veharidas, of Nadiad, did not think the moderate consumption of opium produced any bad effect. Several other witnesses from Native States also gave evidence against prohibition.

The first witnesses, examined on Thursday morning, were three native witnesses from the Jamnagar State, in Khatiawad. They all testified to the harmlessness of the use of opium in moderation, and were against prohibition. Mr. Joseph Benjamin, a medical practitioner of Ahmedabad, in speaking against the use of opium, said that the habit of opium-eating was looked down upon with contempt, and consequently the habit was gradually getting less as education increased. Therefore, no prohibitive measures were required. Mr. Desaibhai Kalidas, of Kaira, stated that opium, when taken with a good diet, improved the physique immensely, and increased the consumer's capacity for work. Mr. Motilal Khushalji, medical officer of Idar, said that opium did not lead to consequences so serious as those of alcohol. Raisinghbhai Shivsingji, Thakor of Khunwar, stated that in his opinion, even if the Native States proposed to introduce positive measures into their territories, it would be very difficult to do so. Vajesan Jinaji Gi ain, a witness 50 years of age, said he had been taking eighteen grains of opium every day for the last 30 years, and had not suffered physically by the habit. Another witness also stated that he had himself taken eight grains a day for the last four years, and that his health had been improved. Mr. Nagji Natha, of Morvi State, gave evidence in reference to the importation and consumption of opium in Morvi. Sirangdhar Mulshanker, of the Junagadh State, considered that the habit of taking opium in moderation, as a relief from pain, was beneficial.

THE INFANTRY POLO TOURNAMENT.

A Lucknow telegram, dated Wednesday, says:—The heavy rain last night made it uncertain whether the Polo Tournament could be continued to-day, but the wind dried the ground sufficiently, and the two remaining games of the first ties were played off this afternoon, in the presence of a large and interested assembly. The first game was between the Buffs, comprising Mr. Eaton, Mr. Hasler, Mr. Cobbs and Mr. Annesley, and the Royal Irish comprising Captain Kellet, Mr. Macnaghten, Mr. Forbes and Captain Apthorp. The umpires were Captains Sherston and Gough. This was a very even game, and the issue was open till near its conclusion. It was very sporting of the Royal Irish to elect at the last moment to put forward a team, and though they have lost most of their original team, their decision was welcomed by all their friends. It also demonstrated that there are youngsters in the regiment keenly desirous of upholding its traditions. There was very good play on both sides, goals and subsidiaries being scored after protracted struggles. The fine form shown by the Royal Irish against the Buffs' strong team came as a pleasing revelation. During the first period of play the Royal Irish scored two goals to the Buffs' one; but the latter, on the opening of the second period, brought the score level. Then shortly the Royal Irish, with a splendid run, secured a third goal, and then for four minutes the ball was kept in play, both backs not permitting it to encroach near the flags, till finally the Buffs hit it out wide of the Royal Irish flags. Soon after the third period was entered upon, the Buffs scored a subsidiary, and after missing more than one opportunity of scoring, they brought up the score to three goals. The Royal Irish then had an unsuccessful shot at the Buffs' flags, and soon after scored a subsidiary, and on the ball being hit in, Captain Kellet immediately returned it straight between the flags, and soon after added a subsidiary to the score. There were now but three minutes for the fourth period, but though the play was keen it was devoid of results, and the Royal Irish came out victors by four goals and two subsidiaries, to three goals and one subsidiary.

The succeeding game was between the King's Own Scottish Borderers, comprising Captain Mayne, Captain Gordon, Mr. Scott and Captain Reid; and the Rifle Brigade, comprising Mr. Beden, Captain Lawrence, Mr. Alexander and Mr. Gough. The umpires were Major Smith-Dorrien and Captain Colgrave. This was also a very evenly contested game. The Rifle Brigade had lost the services of Mr. Paget through his accident yesterday, and it was thought this would seriously cripple the team; but his substitute, Mr. Gough, played up splendidly. The game all through was fast, and there was a deal of hard and straight hitting, and the offensive and defensive tactics were evenly balanced. At the conclusion of the first period the score stood at one goal and one subsidiary all; and after the second period, which was very protracted one, the score still stood even at three goals and one subsidiary all. In the third period the Rifle Brigade scored one goal, while the Borderers missed more than one opportunity of scoring by hitting wide of the flags. Then in the short time left for the fourth period the Rifle Brigade, after one failure, brought up the score by an additional goal, and at the conclusion of time were victors by five goals and one subsidiary to three goals and one subsidiary.

Under the title of "The Word of Honour of a French General," The *Cologne Gazette* publishes a curious story of General de Bauffremont, whose death was recently announced. According to that paper, General de Bauffremont was one of a numerous band of French officers who, after being captured during the war of 1870, were allowed to reside on parole at Bonn. Not very fare off, at the camps of Wahn and Gremberg, near Cologne and Coblentz, were many thousands of prisoners of war belonging to the rank and file of the French army. In the course of November 1870 a French agent went about among these soldiers trying to induce them to join in an attempt to escape and to march to France in order to fall on the rear of the German army, and the like overtures were made to some of the officers at Bonn. A number of chasepots and cartridges were actually smuggled into Germany for France. On hearing that some of the French officers were inclined to countenance the project, General de Banffremont gave information to General von Bittenfeld, Governor of the province, who instantly took such measures as prevented the proposed rising.

THE LATEST AMERICAN INDIA.

HOW TO SPEND A.D. 1900.

We take the following cutting from the 'Bombay Guardian':—The biggest celebration scheme in the world has been proposed by Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts, editor of the 'Christian Statesman,' of Pittsburg, U.S.A. It is to take place six years' hence (A. D. 1900), and is to celebrate the 1900th birthday of Christ. In an article by Dr. Crafts, he emphasises these essentials: "(1) The celebartion will be pre-eminently Christian, not chiefly commercial, as would be the case if it were to be centered in a word's fair. (2) World encircling, not confined to one city, where fewer could participate. (3) Extending over the whole year, making it a year of jubilee, as the greatness of the event requires. (4) Unified by a round-the-world tour of a thousand associated missionaries and Christian tourists, to whose itineraney the great Christian congresses will be fitted, so making the whole celebration a triumphal march in honour of and in proclamation of Our Lord, whose Kingship in time as well as eternity, every date, and especially 1900 A. D. proclaims.

Dr. H. S. Lunn, as editor of the Review of the Churches, and President of the Reunion Conference, has been asked to consider the possibility of successfully organising and carrying out the scheme. His monthly gives the subjoined further particulars:

It is suggested that the tour should start in Boston on the last Thankgiving day of the nineteenth century, in November, 1900, with a Jubilee of Liberty as the outcome of Christianity, in Faneuil Hall, the meeting being arranged by a committee representing all Christian organisations in that city. Then let a fleet, accompanying a reproduction of the Mayflower, voyage to Plymouth and hold there a brief celebration of The Influence of the Pilgrim and Puritan on our National Character, this also arranged by Boston Committee. Thence those who could follow the celebration further who continue their voyage to New York, where a joint committee of all its Christian reform organisations would for a week hold a series of reform congresses on temperance, Sabbath reform, purity, gambling, labour, prison reform, charity reform, etc. The tourists and such as could accompany them for a while at least, would next hold celebrations of Self-Government, Suffrage and Peace in the Quaker City's Independence Hall for one or two days, the exercises being arranged by its pastors and Peace Society. Next, at the Capital in Washington, might come a celebration by the National Reform Association of American Christian Institutions. Then, as the special tourist train followed the Southern route to avoid the rigours of Northern winter, there might be stops an hour or two at one point in each State traversed, to participate in whatever Christian celebration the Christian churches and societies of that locality might have arranged; so at Richmond, Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, Savannah (a brief trip to San Salvodor might come in here by special steamer, to recall and celebrate America's discovery—the tourists in this case arranging their own program), St. Augustine, Mobile New Orleans, Austin, Los Angles, reaching San Francisco for the last Christmas of the nineteenth century for a week of celebration, a World's Evangelical Alliance Congress perhaps.

We pause here to take breath, for there is more to follow

On the first day of the twentieth century, January 1st, 1901, the Christian tourists would sail, in a steamer chartered for the exclusive use of the party, through the golden Gate into the great Pacific. Having stopped at Honolulu for a celebration locally arranged, the steamer would in about nineteen days reach Japan, where celebration arranged for by a union committee of the Christian missionaries of that kingdom, would be held in conjunction with a study of the country for a month or more—Yokohama, Tokia, Nikko, Daibutau, Nagoya, and Osaka being among the places visited. Passing to China, a like plan would be followed at Hongkong and Canton. Passing on, with like arrangements, to Singapore and Ceylon, the party would reach Calcutta, which would seem to be the place for a great world's missionary conference, to be arranged by the committee of the Decennial Missionary Conference of Asia. Benares, Lucknow, Delhi, Jeypore, and Bombay could then be visited, with brief conferences arranged by the missionary committee or local missionaries.

Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts does not say so, says the 'Guardian,' but he is of course contemplating that the Anglo-Asiatic opium traffic will be dead and buried before the celebrationists reach Canton, where the great massacre of Chinese by the British force took place in the first war to force opium upon China. He is also, of course, calculating that the liquor traffic which has been forced upon India under British rule, will be prohibited before the "Decennial Missionary Conference of Asia is due to take place at Calcutta. Otherwise the eclat of the celebrations might be sadly marred by fanatical counter demonstrations!

According to the truly comprehensive programme (or rather program), the next point of rallying, after leaving Bombay would be Jerusalem, proceeding thereafter to "Alexandria, Patmos, Constantinople Athens (for Greek Easter, later than the Latin), and Brindisi, Naples, Rome (were we suggest Worlds Y. M. C. A. Convention to be held that year), Florence, Venice, Milan, Turin (with excursion to the Waldensian mountains and celebration of their fidelity), then Paris, where a World's Fair and World's Congress would then be in progress: then London, at which point we have suggested the holding of the World's Endeavour Convention that year. All this would have been done by the end of June—first seven months' time.

This colossal scheme does not appear to the Rev. A. Dyer to be the outcome of a mind inspired by the Holy Spirit. It savours too much of the showman, and of a feeling of pride. The condition of Christian nations, so-called, is one that calls for much humiliation on account of the unfaithfulness of so large a portion of the professed followers of Christ, and their failure to apply His teaching to international policy. Dr. Craft's round-the-world celebration would be a mere pleasure trip to most of those participating in it. Seven months of humiliation, self denial, and prayer for a colossal Pentecost and the speedy return of the Lord, would be more in keeping with the situation.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 9th February, 1894.

Means of observations at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·962
Temperature of the Air	77·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·9
Dew Point	64·7
Relative humidity of Air	66·2
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	0·9
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	82·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	71·5
General Directions of wind*	NNW, N. ENE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	236

* From midnight to midnight.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, to the 7th February, 1894:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1893-94	18,700,000
Remitted from 1st April 1893 to 3rd Feb. 1894	6,780,100
Balance to be remitted from 4th February 1894 to 31st March 1894	11,919,900

A young lady in the neighbourhood of Berlin has had to pay dearly for a practical joke of which she was guilty, and which was prompted by a spirit of revenge. It appears that she had some reason for being on bad terms with a landed proprietor living in the same district, and in order to pay him out she conceived the curious idea of advertising him in the provincial paper as a matrimonial agent. Being a well-known personage he received within a few days some sixty applications, much to his annoyance. Suspecting who the culprit was he showed the young lady a photograph at the office of the paper, and the original was declared to be the person who handed in the advertisement. She has escaped by means of a private arrangement, by which she has to pay the sum of £25 to a certain charitable object.

It rarely happens that a canal which originally cost £80,000 to construct should ultimately be sold for £100. This, however, has been the lot of the Stort Navigation. Mr. Davies, the proprietor, told Mr. Pelham, at the Canal Rates Inquiry, that the Navigation dated from the reign of George III. In 1873 it fell into the hands of Messrs. Truman and Hanbury, the brewers, who paid £15,000 for it, as they found that when their malt was carried quietly by canal a considerable saving in its value was effected, as compared with its transit in goods trains, the difference being generally considered to be equal to the rent of the malt-house. The *Daily Telegraph* states that Messrs. Truman and Hanbury, partly in consideration of his long services, ultimately handed the Navigation over to its present proprietor for the nominal sum of £100.

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INTERESTING SOUVENIR.

"Here is something that will interest you," said a gentleman as he placed a lump of slaty-looking stone in the hands of a reporter. "A friend of mine showed me that this morning with as grand an air as if he were exhibiting a silver dinner service. No doubt, he thought it had as great value." It was not a mad stone, nor a particularly lucky stone. These are the facts as stated by Mr. Peter Challis, 12, Cowthorpe Road, Wandsworth Road, S. Lambeth, London:—"For seven years I suffered from gravel. I was treated at St. Peter's and Guy's Hospitals, and by many specialists, but obtained no relief. The doctors said my only hope was to have the stone cut out from my kidney, but they were afraid to operate on me as I was in such a low state. I was in a frightful condition, enduring untold agonies, and excruciating pain. As a last resort I began taking WARNER'S Safe Cure. My stomach was stronger, and I commenced to retain food from the initial use. In two weeks I was able to get up for a short time every day. I, who had despaired of ever leaving my bed again. Now, thank God, I am as well as any man could wish to be. I have resumed my work as fireman on the L. & S. W. Ry. The stone has passed out of my kidneys, and I keep it as a souvenir." For sale by Leading Chemists.

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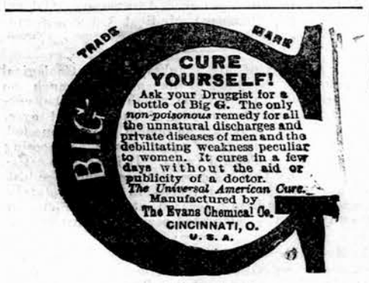

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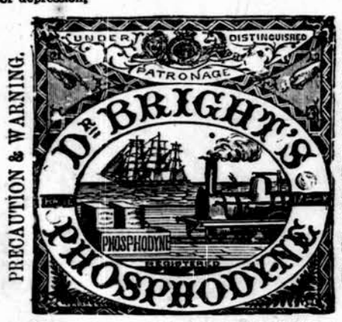

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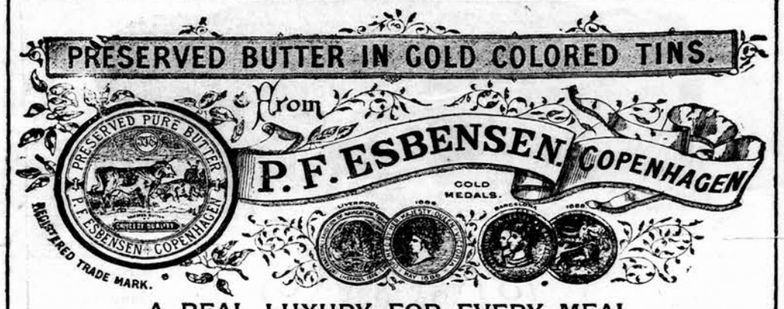

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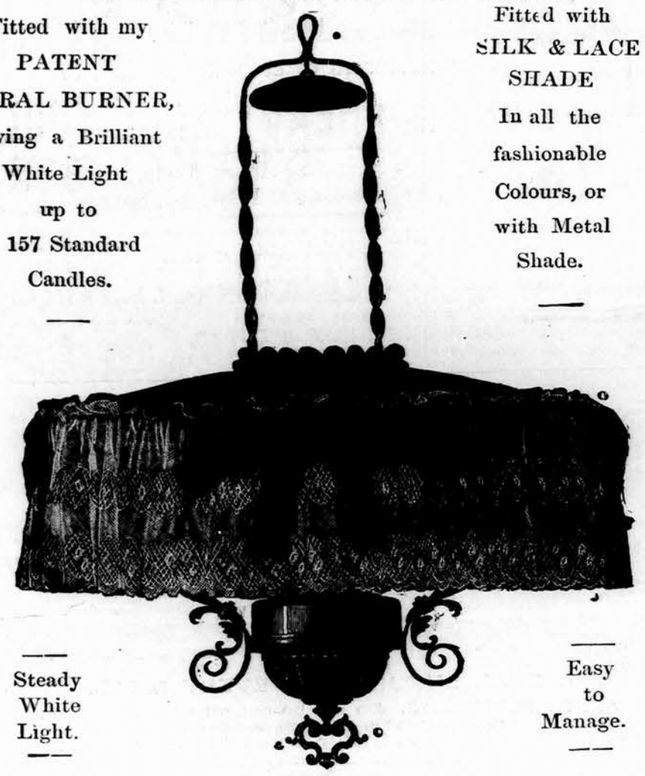

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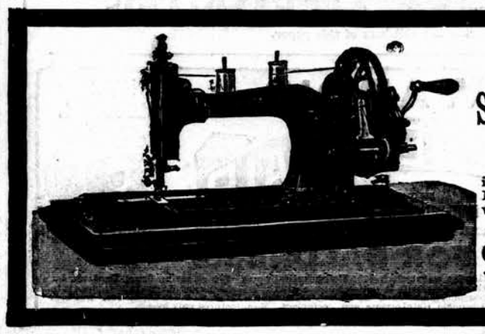

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